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No. 7777.—Vol. L. THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 20, 1890. Price One Penny.

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TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

DRURY LANE (The National Theatre).

THIS DAY (Thursday), and SATURDAY NEXT, at 1.30, EVERY EVENING, at 7.15 and EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY at 1.30, AUGUSTUS HARRIS'S pantomime, JACK AND THE BEANSTALK, produced on a scale of splendour surpassing in magnificence the displays offered to the public by Mr. Augustus Harris in previous years, and performed by a Company of Comedians each of whom is an acknowledged attraction in himself—as Y-ES, GOOD FOR NOTHING: Miss Norreys. Doors open 7.30. Box-office open 10 till 5. 1st Circle (unreserved) 2s. 6d. Gallery 1s.

MATINEE of A MAN'S SHADOW SATURDAY NEXT and following Saturday, at 2.30.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

(Tenant and Manager, Mr. H. Beerbohm Tree.)

TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, A MAN'S SHADOW, by Robert Buchanan. Mr. TREE as LAROQUE and LUVERSAN. Messrs. Fernandez, Kemble, C. Collette, E. M. Rosson, Allan, Hargreaves, Tapping, Gurney, Harwood; Mrs. Tree, Miss Nelson, Miss Minnie Terry, Miss Norreys, and Mrs. Tree. At 7.45, GOOD FOR NOTHING: Miss Norreys. Doors open 7.30. Box-office open 10 till 5. 1st Circle (unreserved) 2s. 6d. Gallery 1s.

MATINEE of A MAN'S SHADOW SATURDAY NEXT and following Saturday, at 2.30.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving.)

THE DEAD HEART—A Story of the French Revolution. TO-NIGHT at Eight o'clock (fifteenth time), Mr. Henry Irving, Mr. Bancroft, Mr. Stirling, Mr. Righton; Miss Phillips, and Miss Ellen Terry. Box office (Mrs. L. Hirst) open daily 10 to 5. Seats can also be booked by letter or telegram. Carriages, 10.45.—LYCEUM.

CRITERION THEATRE.

(Lessee and Manager, Mr. Charles Wyndham.)

THIS EVENING, at 8.30, OUR BOYS. Mr. David James, Mr. Leonard Boyne, Mr. Arthur Elwood, Mr. E. W. Gardiner; Mesdames Olga Brandon, E. Brunton, F. Frances, E. Vining, E. Terriss. Preceded by, at 7.50, SWEETHEART, GOODBYE. Messrs. Scott Patch, H. Saker, C. Stanton, L. Chaney; Mesdames E. Terriss, E. Bronton, E. Vining. Doors open at 7.30. Box-office open 10 till 5. N.B.—MATINEE of OUR BOYS SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.30. Doors open at 2 o'clock.

GAIETY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, at 8 punctually, RUY BLAS AND THE BLASE ROUE. Miss Ellen Farren, Miss Marion Hood, Miss Sylvia Grey, Miss Linda Verner, Miss Blanche Massey, and Miss Letty Lind; Mr. Fred Leslie, Mr. Fred Storey, Mr. Dalton Somers. Doors open at 7.30.

TERRY'S THEATRE.

(Proprietor and Lessee, Mr. Edward Terry.)

(Manageress, Miss Grahame.)

TO-NIGHT, at 8, NEW LAMPS FOR OLD. Messrs. W. S. Penley, Bernard Gould, W. Lestocq, and F. Kerr; Mesdames Gay Gresham, Hosmer, and Gertrude Kingston. At 8.15, THE PARTING OF THE WAYS. Mesdames M. A. Gifford, Helen Leyton, Rose Dearine, Oscar Adye, and J. Nelson. Doors open at 8. Carriages at 11. Box Office open 10 till 5. Acting Manager, Mr. H. J. Byron Wells.

TOOLE'S THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, at 8, THE BUNGALOW, by Basil Hood. The great success of modern times. Received with bouts of laughter and thunders of applause. At 8.15, ISALDA. Doors open 7.45. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2.15. Doors open at 2.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

(Lessees and Managers.)

THIS EVENING, at 7.30, LONDON DAY BY DAY. Immense success. 139th Time. Mr. George Alexander, Messrs. Marius, L. H. Bowerbier, J. L. Shine, Lionel Rignold, W. L. Abingdon, Theo. Talbot, M. Rose, H. Russell, James East, W. Northcote, J. Northcote, &c.: Mesdames Ada Murray, Mary Rorke, Kate James, Charlotte Ellis, and Clara Jecks. Doors open at 7.2. THE MARRIED BACHELOR, at 7.45.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Thomas Thorne.)

THIS EVENING at 8, CLARISSA. Mr. Thomas Thorne, Messrs. T. B. Thalberg, Cyril Maude, Oswald Yorke, J. S. Blythe, Harbury, F. Grove, F. Gillmore, and Fred Thorne; Mesdames Winifred Emery, Mary Collette, C. Owen, L. Bryer, F. Wemyss, Lily Hanbury, Elsa Banister, &c. MATINEE of CLARISSA SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.30.

THE GLOBE THEATRE.

(Lessee and Manager Mr. F. R. Benson.)

THIS EVENING, at 8.0 (doors open 7.30), THE TAMING OF THE SHREW; Messrs. Black, Atholstone, Stuart, Phillips, Gurney, Rose, Shaw, Benson, Weir, Howard, Grenville; Mesdames Benson, Grey, Hawkins, Dowell. MATINEE THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON at 2.30. N.B.—A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM EVERY EVENING, at 8 (Thursdays and Fridays excepted), and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES, at 2.30.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

MASTER AND MAN.

TO-NIGHT at 7.45, Henry Pettitt and George R. Sims powerful play, MASTER AND MAN, in which the following popular artists will appear:—Messrs. Henry Neville, H. B. Barnes, Robert Pateman, Brandon Thomas, Sidney Howard, Charles Dalton, Bassett Roe, Fred Stephens, George Dalziel, E. Maguire, E. Webster Lawson; Miss Edith Bruce, Mrs. Frank Stanley, and Miss Bella Pateman. Doors open 7.15. Commence 7.45. Box-office (Mr. A. Fryd) open daily from 10 till five. Seats at all the libraries.

PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE.

(Lessee and Manager, Mr. Horace Sedger.)

TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, MARJORIE. Miss Phyllis Broughton, Mdme. Amadi and Miss Cissie Richville; Messrs. C. Hoyte, Coffin, Joseph Tapley, Henry Ashley, Frederick Wood, Allen James, T. A. Shale, A. T. Hendon, and Harry Monkhouse. Preceded at 7.30 by JOHN SMITH. Morning Performance EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30. Telephone No. 3,700.

GARRICK THEATRE.

(Lessee and Manager, Mr. John Hare.)

THIS EVENING, at 8, LA TOSCA. (LAST 2 PERFORMANCES.) Mesdames Bernard Beere, Rose Leclercq, Bessie Hatton; Messrs. Lewis Waller, Herbert Waring, Sidney Brough, Gilbert Trevelyan, Lawrance D'Orsay, C. Dodsworth, C. Hudson, F. H. Knight, F. Powell, R. Power, S. Pringle, K. Hardine, and J. Forbes Robertson. Address applications for seats to Box-office, open from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Doors open at 7.30. P.M. MATINEE of LA TOSCA, TO-MORROW, at 2 p.m. precisely. Seats can now be booked. Acting Manager, Mr. C. G. Compton.

SHAFTESBURY THEATRE.

Messrs. E. S. Willard and John Lart, Lessees and Managers. Proprietor, Mr. John Lancaster

THIS EVENING at 8, THE MIDDLEMAN.

Mr. Willard, Messrs. Mackintosh, H. W. Gordon, H. Cane, H. V. Esmond, Ivan Watson, Cecil Crofton, Royston Keith; Mesdames Maude Millett, Annie Hughes, E. H. Brookes, Rosie Hill, St. Arge, Eva Moore, &c. Box-office now open daily, 10 to 5. Doors open 7.40. Carriages at, Acting Manager, Mr. W. H. Griffiths.—SHAFTESBURY THEATRE.

LYRIC THEATRE.

(Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. Henry J. Leslie.)

TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, THE RED HUSSAR. Mesdames Marie Tempest, Birdie Irving, Maud Holland, H. Coventy, and Florence Dysart; Messrs. Ben Davies, Alec Marsh, Albert Christian, J. Le Hay, Frank M. Wood, and Arthur Williams. Preceded at 7.30 by WARRANTED BURGLAR PROOF. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30.

COMEDY THEATRE.

TONIGHT and EVERY EVENING at 8 P.M., the celebrated Comedy PINK DOMINOS, adapted by James Albery, with powerful cast, including Messrs. Herbert Standing, Alfred Maltby, A. Ascombank, &c., and C. H. Hawtrey; Mesdames Goldney, Robertson, Cowell, Alma Stanley, and Rose Saker; preceded, at 8, by ONE SUMMER NIGHT, by F. W. Broughton. Box-office open daily from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M. Telephone, 3,724.

COURT THEATRE.

(Proprietors, Mrs. John Wood and Mr. Arthur Cheviglexi.)

TO-NIGHT at 8, 150th performance of AUNT JACK. Mr. Arthur Cecil, Mr. Weedon Grossmith, Mr. Eric Lewis, Mr. E. Rivers, Mrs. Fred Cape, Mrs. A. Ayresworth, Mr. W. Phillips, Mrs. J. Farren. Mr. Fewell, Mr. W. Quinton; Miss Kenna, Filippi, Miss Florence Wood, and Miss Julia Wood. At 8.15, TO THE RESCUE. Mr. R. Roleyn, Mr. F. Farren. Miss F. Harrington and Mrs. Hodge. N.B.—TWO SPECIAL MATINEES of AUNT JACK SATURDAYS, March 1 and 8. Doors open at 2, commence at 2.30.

AVENUE THEATRE.

(Under the Management of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander.)

TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, FOOL'S MATE. At 9 o'clock, DR. BILL.

Messrs. Frederick Terry, Nutcombe Gould, Benjamin Webster, George Capel, Henry Grattan, and Albert Chevalier; Mesdames Isabel Jay, Cadiolle Lyon, Hilda Hanley, Mary Kingsley, Gracie Matthews, Laura Graves, Edith Kenward, and Fanny Brough. Doors open 7.45.

MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30.

Doors open o'clock. Box office open daily from 10.30 till 5.

Business Manager, Mr. R. D'Albertson.

ALHAMBRA VARIETY THEATRE.

"ASMODEUS," at 9 o'clock, and "OUR ARMY AND NAVY," at 10.50. Signorina Lescher; Mollie, Simcox, Mons. Thargate, the Brothers Reed, and Signor De Vincent. Various by Barrett and Rawlinson, Sisters Santley, and Mdlle. Lyla. Arthur Tandy, the Automaty Open 7.30 until 11.30.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

Commence at 8. Two Grand Ballets. At the PARIS EXHIBITION. At 10.20, A DREAM OF WEALTH, by M. Katti Lanner. Music by M. Leonold Wenzel. Mdlle. Rolleno and Bettina as Scotia, Signor Albertieri and Signorina Malvina Cavallazzi. Grand Variety Entertainment. At 10. Miss Amy Roselle will recite THE DANDY FIFTH; A STORY OF THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR," by Frank Gassaway. No free list.

ROYAL: Holborn.

GRAND HOLIDAY PROGRAMME.—Special engagement of Lockhart's performing Elephants, C. B. Rogerson, the popular actor and vocalist; Lydia Yeamans, queen of song; Bibb and Bobb for the Dumbbells, American comedy acrobats; Ada Alvarez, in a novel musical absurdity; Venturo, the wonderful Lucy Hollingsworth, American variety artist; Chinaway and Pepper; Alec Daniels, musical clown; Dunraige Geezers; Sam Torr; Dennis Hardy, operatic vocalist; Alsono, Jubilee Pet; Brothers Evenings at 7.30; SATURDAY MATINEES 2.30. Prices of admission from 3d. to 3s.

EXONERATE OR EXPEL?

NEVER, says Mr. Labouchere, has a session opened so tiresomely. Never, says everybody, have there been such flat debates. The reason is not far to seek. The House is dull because it is absent-minded. Members are talking of one thing, but thinking of another. Scotch Home Rule or Regulation of Steam Boilers may be on their lips; but it is the Parnell Report that is in their minds. These preliminary debates are as boring as the chairman's speech before a crack performer, or the farce before "Hamlet." Nevertheless, the farce has its function, and so have these absent-minded debates. They fill up the time, and give us all leisure to take our bearings. This is fair all round. It gives one side time to plot, but the other side time to counterplot. It gives the Ministerial rank-and-file time to air their views, but Ministers time to profit thereby and to be warned of the rocks ahead. Whether Ministers will the wise enough to use this advantage, remains to be seen.

The plot of the *Times* and the Unionists, in which the smaller Ministerial fry show some alacrity to join, is simplicity itself. It consists of treating all the disproved charges as "details," and all the not-disproved charges as "the main part of the case." This would be all very well, if the disproved charges did not also happen to be the only serious ones. A man is accused, let us say, of (1) murder, (2) arson, (3) causing an obstruction, and (4) upsetting an apple-cart. He is acquitted of (1) and (2), but found guilty of (3) and (4). Such a man, say the Unionists, is "guilty;" and any one who says to the contrary has dangerously loose notions as to the wickedness of upsetting apple-carts. The Unionist contention thus is that all we have to look to is the verdict. Whereas what impartial people do is to look also at the indictment. In the present instance this is the more essential, for it is certain that but for the disproved counts in the indictment there would never have been any trial at all. If anybody doubts or has forgotten this fact, let him recall the following remarks made by Lord Carnarvon during the debate on the Special Commission Bill:—

> I believe that they [all reasonable men] desire that the offences which come before that tribunal shall be heinous offences such as I understand from my noble friend who introduced the Bill (the Marquis of Salisbury) it was intended to take cognizance of, murder, conspiracy to murder, violence, mutilation, and so forth. There are, no doubt, many other crimes which are cruel and abominable, and which in the ultimate course of crime may lead to something still graver, but after all we should not constitute special tribunals for the trial of such cases as these. The ordinary law courts are good enough for that purpose. What we intend to be dealt with by such a Commission as this are those heinous crimes which have sent a thrill of horror through the country, and which make it impossible to accord to men who remain under the stigma of them the same respect which otherwise they would be entitled to. There are two charges now before us on which public attention is fixed. The first question is whether the letters alleged to have been written by Mr. Parnell are genuine letters or forgeries. The second question is how far the Irish party in the House of Commons is, as a whole, in complicity with the violent and criminal class.

Such, then, were the charges on which, according to Lord Carnarvon, the Special Commission was based. The testimony of Lord Carnarvon is specially valuable because it is that of the Tory ex-Viceroy, who, so far from regarding Mr. Parnell as a treasonable conspirator, conferred with him as a responsible and respectable politician. The evidence as to boycotting and intimidation adduced before the Commission was already within Lord Carnarvon's cognizance, and no Special Commission was necessary to report upon it, any more than upon any other commonplace of political controversy. The Special Commission was appointed to try the two heinous and specific charges mentioned by Lord Carnarvon. From those charges Mr. Parnell and his followers have been fully exonerated. Yet in the face of these facts, the *Times* goes on assuring us day by day that the Report is a "complete affirmation" of "the main part" of its charges. That the *Times* and the Attorney-General should say so is natural enough. It is in their case the effrontery of despair. But that rational Tories, and even responsible Ministers should endorse such effrontery is surprising. "It is difficult," said Mr. Forwood at Liverpool yesterday of the Report, "to conceive that anything of a more scathing nature could have been written as to the conduct of any body of men." Mr. Forwood, it is clear, thinks that the half (or rather the hundredth) is greater than the whole; for he is unable to conceive anything more "scathing" against the Parnellites than the Report which declared the worst of "Parnellism and Crime" to be a compost of lies. But Mr. Forwood's absurdities are political as well as arithmetical. If the Report is so "scathing," how, as an honest patriot, can he allow the persons scathed to go scathless? Either the Irish members have been substantially exonerated, or they must be expelled.

A PAGE FROM THE HISTORY OF PIANOFORTES.

AN INTERVIEW WITH MR. BROADWOOD.

Before many days are over Sir Charles and Lady Hallé (Mdme. Norman Néruda) will have followed the stream which draws so many of our most popular musicians, artists, and actors towards the shores of Greater Britain, there to add new laurels to their crowns. Shortly before they leave a reception will be given to them and their friends by the Messrs. Broadwood and Sons, the oldest firm of pianoforte makers, two of whose "concert grands" are about being sent out to Australia, where they will be put at the disposal of the great pianist during their visit. One of the younger members of the firm and a special tuner are going out at the same time to see that there should not be the slightest hitch in the arrangements, as far as the instruments are concerned.

SIR CHARLES AND LADY HALLÉ.
(From a Photograph by Mr. Barraud.)

A representative who called the other day at Great Pulteney-street for the purpose of inspecting the instrument which the firm had generously presented to Sister Rose Gertrude, after reading in the *Pall Mall Gazette* of that lady's intention to buy her leper patients a piano with the money which she might be able to save from her salary, had a walk through the interesting premises in which the firm has carried on business ever since the first John Broadwood's father-in-law, Burkhardt Tschudi or Shudi, began in 1732. Old John Broadwood I., whose great-great-grandson, by direct descent, is now at the head of affairs, was a sturdy Scot, who arrived in London, after a long tramp from Scotland, with the proverbial half-crown in his pocket. As we strolled through the wide building (writes our representative) Mr. Broadwood, the junior partner of the firm, Mr. Hipkins, the author of the beautiful volume of "Musical Instruments, Historic, Rare, and Unique," and another gentleman of the firm, gave me an outline of the history of the house, which sounded exactly like a chapter from Freytag's well-known "Credit and Debit," in which the old German merchant-firm, with its patriarchal rules and its curious traditions, is so masterly described.

SISTER ROSE GERTRUDE'S PIANO.

"Here," said Mr. Broadwood, as we sat in a quiet back room on the ground-floor, round the walls of which stood several high-legged spinets, "to

CHIT-CHAT FROM THE CONTINENT.

By a strange coincidence the French Minister of Education, M. Fallières, has ordered that all references to the reign of Henry IV. shall be omitted from French history books, and that the events of the period be passed over in silence, a number of dots signifying the omission. Thus, the famous "winged word" of the King, "Je veux que la paysan ait la poule au pot tous les dimanches" is being suppressed at the very time when the crowned heads of Europe are endeavouring to realise it by their labours for the improvement of the working classes. But who knows that the word will not survive, and come to be attributed to Robespierre or another of the leaders of the great Revolution?

* * * * *

The great *redoute* which is to take place at the Hôtel Continental at Paris on March 2, for the benefit of the Widow and Orphan Fund of the French press, promises to be a great success. The President of the Republic and several Ministers have promised to contribute prizes to the tombola, for which also a number of French artists and artisans are working.

* * * * *

"Gyp" is the *nom de plume* under which Mdme. la Comtesse de Martel, niece of Mirabeau, writes her dashing, spirited novels, which are widely popular in France. The lady has now added a new leaf to her laurels by publishing a humorous account entitled "Une Election à Tigre-sur-Mer," in which her experience last summer of the elections at Lyon-sur-Mer are set forth, with caricatures of the chief personages by the clever authoress. The book, of which only a limited number of copies will be issued, is creating quite a sensation in France.

* * * * *

Here is a picture of "Gyp" drawn by a recent interviewer:—"She is a little mite of a woman with a charming figure, hands and feet of the size of a large doll, a rosy face, clear frank, mocking eyes, and a forest of fair golden hair surrounding her open forehead. It is one of her special charms that by a single curve of the lips or a turn of the head the audacious, reckless little woman makes you feel that she is the great lady, and must be treated as such."

* * * * *

Among the men and women who have ruled over Spain, there have been many who were more beloved than the present Queen Regent, but there has been none who was more respected or better obeyed. Queen Mary Christine is a steady, methodical little woman, who divides her days into two distinct parts; one for the State, and one for her family. It is said that the widow of Philippe IV. refused for a long time to show her face to her Ministers, and that when she was obliged to receive them she let a heavy veil fall over her face, which she only lifted after their departure. The present Queen acts in a very different manner, receiving her Ministers at certain hours, and talking the interests of the country over with them in the most detailed manner, interesting herself in anything that may be laid before her.

* * * * *

The "young man of the period" has had his portrait painted by a Parisian journalist, according to whom he is scientific, positive, and powerless. He is scientific, because he is devoid of imagination and cannot, for the life of him, write a love-letter of four pages. He is positive, because living is expensive and everybody's resources are, relatively, diminished since money brings only 3 per cent., and hats cost 22½, whereas, forty years ago, six per cent. was readily given, and hats cost only sixteen francs. Finally, the young man is powerless, because he lives at the end of the century, and his predecessors have done everything and used everything, so that neither fame, talent, success, nor popularity is to be had by the late comers. Altogether, his lot has fallen in unpleasant places, and there remains nothing for him to do except to parade the streets and play the dandy.

* * * * *

Another Continental journalist, more ungallant still than he who penned the above, has been making comparisons as to the characteristics of the woman-kind of the present day. As children, he says, they are like water; as girls from 12 to 15 like lemonade; as young ladies from 18 to 22 like champagne; as women from 25 to 40 like liqueur; between 40 and 50 like port; and after 50 most of them have become like—vinegar. I ought, perhaps, to add that this comparison is taken from a Russian paper, and that the ladies might well apply to the writer the popular saying, "Scratch a Russian and you find a Tartar."

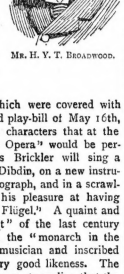
* * * * *

There is really no end to all the exhibitions which are to be held in Germany during the coming summer. One of the most interesting among them will be the international exhibition of works of art, which is to be opened at the beginning of July at Munich, under the patronage of the Prince Regent Luitpold of Bavaria. The "Münchener Künstler-Genossenschaft" are the originators of the show, which it will no doubt be worth seeing by all who pass Munich on their holiday trip to the playgrounds of Europe.

this very room Haydn used to come from across the way to write his compositions. There was a garden at the back then, and there he walked about, coming in to write. He liked the quiet of the place, and could work better here than in his own room, where he heard all the noise of the street."

RECOLLECTIONS OF CHOPIN.

"I suppose you have had many a musical celebrity within these walls," I asked, and was told about many a musician whose name is a household word all over the civilized world, and who had come to see, and to play on, the instruments manufactured and perfected by the firm. "Chopin played for the very last time in England in the room upstairs where Sir Charles and Lady Hallé will have their reception. He was not well when he came to England on his last visit, but he insisted on going to the Polish ball, and after that he got much worse. But he *would* play here once more, and after he got out of his carriage and had come in, he was too weak to walk upstairs, and had to be carried up. Shortly after he went to Paris, and there he died, like Liszt, whom we also knew very well, and of whom we have an autograph letter, thanking us for putting instruments at his disposal when, only four years ago, he played at the Grosvenor Gallery and the Baroness Burdett-Coutts's."

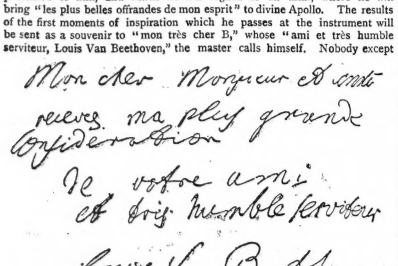


MR. H. Y. T. BROADWOOD.

"What was Chopin like?" I inquired, and was referred to Mr. Hipkins, whose hair has grown white after half a century passed in the house of Broadwood.—"He was about middle height, with a pleasant face, a mass of fair curly hair like an angel, and agreeable manners. But he was something of a dandy, who always wore patent leather boots and light kid gloves, and who was very particular about the cut and colour of his clothes. He came here very frequently, and his playing and his compositions, then almost unknown, fascinated me."

BEETHOVEN'S PIANO.

We had now arrived in a room the walls of which were covered with interesting curios, kept in frames. There was the old play-bill of May 16th, 1767, on which it was announced in old-fashioned characters that at the Theatre Royal, in Covent Garden, "The [Beggar's Opera" would be performed, and that "at the End of Act I., Miss Brickler will sing a favourite song from 'Judith,' accompanied by Mr. Dibdin, on a new instrument, called Piano Forte." There, too, was Liszt's autograph, and in a scrawling, large hand a few words in German, expressing his pleasure at having been able to play on one of the firm's "vortrefflichen Flügel." A quaint and very realistic water-colour of the "English Mozart" of the last century was shown to me, and above it a bust of Beethoven, the "monarch in the kingdom of music," presented by an eminent English musician and inscribed with the autographs of others, and considered a very good likeness. The powerful face looks so sad and gloomy that it is not easy to realize that the stern and lonely composer could have penned the graceful lines which have been framed and are hanging close by, to "Mon très cher ami Broadwood" after a pianoforte had been sent to him. The letter is dated Vienne, le 3me du mois Février, 1818, and in it, in ungrammatical French, but in touching expressions of gratitude, he thanks Mr. Broadwood for the grand pianoforte presented to him, and which he will regard as an altar, where he will bring "les plus belles offrandes de mon esprit" to divine Apollo. The results of the first moments of inspiration which he passes at the instrument will be sent as a souvenir to "mon très cher B," whose "ami et très humble serviteur, Louis Van Beethoven," the master calls himself. Nobody except



Stumpff, Beethoven's tuner, was ever allowed to touch the instrument, to which an acoustic contrivance was attached enabling the composer to hear its sound after he had become so deaf that otherwise the volumes of music floating through his brain could not return to him when called forth from the keys. After Beethoven's death the instrument remained in the possession of Liszt.

FROM SPINET TO PIANOFORTE.

"Is there a great difference in the pianos of Beethoven's time and those of the present day?"—"Improvements are constantly being made; but some of the most epoch-making ones since 1818 are the string-plate which we brought out in '22, and the first complete iron frame for grand pianos invented by us in 1849. Since that time wonderful progress has been made, as will be evident by a glance at Sir Charles Hallé's pianofortes. The instrument for Sister Rose Gertrude has a special kind of iron frame."

"The earliest form of the piano is, I suppose, the clavichord?"—"Yes, that was the piano of two centuries ago, and earlier. Then there was the spinet, in French épinette (from épine—thorn), because the strings were plucked with quills like thorns. Contemporary with the spinet came the harpsichord, called so on account of its harp shape, and the grand pianoforte was a development of the harpsichord. Bartolomeo Cristofori, a Florentine, invented it in 1709. A few years later Silbermann, the famous organ-builder, introduced it in Dresden, and pianos made by him for Frederick the Great are still preserved at the three palaces at Potsdam."

FROM "PIANO-FORTE" TO "PIANO."

"The first piano brought to England was made at Rome, and belonged to Fanny Burney's friend Samuel Crispe. Second-rate harpsichord makers brought out a number of pianos between 1760 and 1770, but the greater firms left them alone; and our firm only brought out pianos after the first John Broadwood had succeeded to Tschudi's business. No active steps were taken by him to popularize the new instrument until, about 1780, he had remodelled both the grand and square pianos. The word piano, by the way, is only half the name for the instrument, and you will never hear a pianoforte maker speak of 'pianos,' which is as wrong as it is to call an omnibus 'bus.' The original Italian name was *piano e forte*, meaning soft and strong; the term was contracted into pianoforte, and the popular name expresses only one half of the meaning of the word."

SOME FAMOUS MODERN PIANOFORTES.

"What are the chief points to which purchasers of pianos who are not connoisseurs should pay attention in buying an instrument?"—"The quality of the tone is the only point by which they can judge. But there is no need for any technical knowledge of the instrument for choosing one. A good firm will sell only such instruments as are perfect in every way. The works in all our pianos, from the upright piano to the 'concert grand,' are as perfect in their way as they can be made. Where the prices run unusually high it is on account of the elaborate case. For instance, we have made an instrument for Mr. Alma Tadema, the top of which was inlaid with beautiful Byzantine patterns; Mr. Burne-Jones's 'grand,' for which the artist designed and painted the famous 'Orpheus and Eurydice' panels, and Mr. Henry Irving's fine instrument. But these are exceptions. One of the most expensive instruments we have made was for the Duke of Edinburgh, which was worth over a couple of thousand pounds."

HOW TO PLACE A PIANO.

"At present," continued Mr. Broadwood, "the most popular pianos are the 'small drawing-room grands,' but the choice should be made according to the size of the room where it is to stand."

"Is there any special part of a room where a piano ought to stand?"—"That can only be determined by the shape and size of the room, and by the position of the doors and windows. The instrument should never be placed where the sound is caught in curtains and hangings; but experience has to teach, to a great extent, where the best place is. It may sound twice as well in one position as it does in another. Any place where the sound can freely disperse is good, but the instrument should not stand too near the fire, or in a draught. The ornamental covers for the back and the key-board which are now the fashion are a slight protection; but the most important point to be considered with regard to a piano is the atmosphere in the room. It should be the same as the atmosphere in a sitting-room—neither hot nor cold, and as equal as possible. Warm, dry, summer air is most favourable to a piano, and on warm, dry days as much of the outdoor air as possible should be admitted."

SOME CURIOUS CUSTOMERS.

"You must have some strange customers among those who come to choose instruments?"—"We have indeed. Quite recently we have despatched a 'grand' to a wealthy African native, in the interior of Africa; another instrument has recently gone to a part of the Wild West, the chief inhabitants of which are Red Indians. And our trade with India is very large. One of the most extraordinary scenes witnessed in this house was when the celebrated Prime Minister and Commander-in-Chief of Nepal, General S. Jung Bahadur, &c., &c., came to choose an instrument. He had with him his whole suite, in their gorgeous costumes, blazing with jewels. The Court musician, who represented the entire musical department of the Court, tried the pianos with one finger and made the choice. I believe the only man in the General's household who could play any European instrument was his brother, whose capacity extended to playing the first part of 'Rousseau's Dream' on the flute. When a 'grand concert' had been secured it was paid for at once in gold, and while the money was counted on the desk the whole suite stood round with drawn swords."

Several others of the innumerable interesting stories relating to the experience of the firm whose pianos have gone to all parts of the globe were related to me, which lack of space prevents me from reproducing, but some of which will appear in a most instructive and interesting pamphlet on pianofortes which Messrs. Broadwood have in the press.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

For many people the death of Mr. Biggar will merely mean the disappearance from Parliament of a vulgar and eccentric old man, familiarized to them by the unsparing pencil of Mr. Furniss as the Quilp of the Irish party. The better-informed public will be aware that with the removal of that queer figure from the political arena goes the visible embodiment of one of the most powerful and extraordinary political forces of the time. The days of obstruction are well-nigh sealed. We are now on another phase of the fight for Irish self-government, and Joseph Biggar must often have felt moved to cry, "My occupation's gone." But in the day of small things it was this half-educated, Belfast pork-merchant who did more than any man to compel the attention of the indifferent English parties to the Irish cry. Some time before Mr. Parnell's maiden speech in Parliament, Mr. Biggar one evening received an order from Mr. Butt to speak against time. From that point dates the inspiration of Mr. Biggar and the policy of obstruction. "England," said the Irish party, "remains the unjust judge; we will become the importunate widow." It was a counsel of despair; but it has won the day. Joseph Biggar has done his work, and has died, not unlamented, to mark the new era.

"In my opinion," said Mr. Gladstone last night, "there is a time for reserve." The enunciation of this precept was hardly necessary after the practical illustration which he had given of it in his speech against the Scottish Home Rule resolutions. Here is what the member for Midlothian had to say on the subject:—

> He did not think that the mind of Scotland was made up as to the remedy. He was bound to say that this question was ripening in Scotland, although not ripe. It had made great progress. He believed that while this question was ripening it was one on which Parliament need entertain no serious anxiety. If Scotland spoke clearly she would speak rationally, and then England would think once, twice, and thrice before she put impediments in the way. In the meantime their duty was to wait for further light, and for the further consideration and maturity of the question in the minds of the people of Scotland.

There is "reserve" enough here in all conscience, but is it not the duty of a political leader to spread the light as well as "wait" for it?

Meanwhile there was one passage in Mr. Gladstone's speech which is very liable, we fear, to misunderstanding, and which it is desirable, therefore, to put in its proper construction betimes. Referring to the proposal that Scotch affairs should be entrusted to the Scotch members, he said:—

> If they were prepared for that proposal, which was a grave one, had they determined what was to be the relation of those Scotch members to the Imperial Parliament? If they had determined that, whilst invested with the absolute and exclusive control of Scotch affairs they were likewise to retain their partial control over English affairs then it was clear that on the most difficult and critical point involved in our Constitution they had adopted a very specific plan indeed, and a very particular form of remedy.

"A very specific plan," and one, it would seem from the way in which Mr. Gladstone put it, of which he does not approve.

It is here that the possibility of misunderstanding comes in. By substituting the word "Irish" for the word "Scotch," an unscrupulous Unionist might make capital out of Mr. Gladstone's speech as against the retention of the Irish members in the Imperial Parliament. But Mr. Gladstone said nothing to justify this. The proposal which he was criticising was one "to entrust Scotch affairs, not to a Scotch Parliament, but to Scotch members of the Imperial Parliament." The distinction is radical. If the Imperial Parliament were to be broken up into what one may call Local Committees, then no doubt there would be something anomalous in the situation Mr. Gladstone describes. But under the new Home Rule scheme, the Imperial Parliament will be left imperial and intact. Whatever business it does, will be Imperial business, and there will be no more anomaly in the Irish members voting on "an English question," than there is already in a Yorkshire member, say, voting on a Sussex question. In each instance it is a case of members of the Imperial Parliament voting on an Imperial question.

One of the most stalwart champions of International Copyright in the United States is Mr. Theo. L. Devinne, the well-known printer, of the *Century Magazine*, who in an address lately delivered at the annual meeting of the United Typothetæ of America gives a candid account of the processes by which he arrived at the conviction that it is just as wrong to steal the work of an English author's brains as it would be to appropriate that of a British workman's hands. Being, however, presumably a printer before all things, he foresees, with evident approval, that the law that will come before the next Congress will surely exclude from its benefits all articles and books that have not been printed from type set in the United States. Mr. Devinne is so candid that a day will probably arrive when his moral sense will recognize that the iniquity of appropriating the product of the British author's brain is not modified in any way by the nationality or residence of the type-setters employed. For a printer, however, his morality is good, or at all events might easily be worse. The following passage is interesting in regard to the gains of American authors. "What," he asks, "is the price asked by the author? The usual rate is 10 per cent. of the retail price. The book for which you pay a dollar gives the author just ten cents; the five dollar book gives fifty cents. There are a few authors who get more, but there are more of them who get less." And, again:—

> There are not, probably, in the United States a score of authors whose copyrights on books have yielded them 5,000 dols. annually in ten consecutive years. There are hundreds of able highly educated, and hard-working men whose copyrights on books of real value do not yield them the earnings of a mechanic. Under the ten per cent. rate, the average returns of literature are less than those of manual labour. Is it fair dealing in us to contest a foreign author's right to this ten per cent.?

To understand the result of the vote which the German people will give to-day, it is necessary to have in mind the state of parties in the last Reichstag. This was as follows:—

Cartel:—		*Ultramontanes*	103
Extreme Conservatives	78	*Liberals, &c.*:	
Imperialists	39	Freisinnige	35
National Liberals	93	Poles	13
	210	Social Democrats	11
		"Savages"	25
			84
			187

The Liberal Opposition was, it will be seen, in a hopeless minority, and so it will be again. But the Liberals and Ultramontanes combined were in a minority of twenty-three only. The question to be decided to-day is whether this "Cartel" majority will be increased, maintained, or diminished.

Nobody has the least idea, for never were the issues more confused and the multiplicity of candidates greater. The one thing in which all forecasts are agreed is that the Social Democrats will largely gain, and many prophets put this gain at fourteen seats, thus bringing up their total strength to twenty-five. A gain of fourteen seats (equal to twenty-eight on a division) would, if they were all won from the Cartel, destroy the old majority. But the gain, observe, would in that case go to the Ultramontanes, who would then hold the casting vote.

SCOTCH WEDNESDAY.

IN THE HOUSE YESTERDAY. BY AN OBSERVER.

IMMEDIATELY on the assembling of the House yesterday, at two o'clock, or to be more accurate, on the Speaker taking the chair, Dr. Clark rose to move his amendment on the Address in favour of Home Rule for Scotland. His speech was addressed to a dozen Liberals, half a dozen Tories, one Speaker, and sundry officials. Despite these depressing influences, the hon. member for Caithness made a good speech, of quite reasonable length as parliamentary speeches go. The burden of his argument was that the present House of Commons had so much work to do that it could not possibly do it properly. Only five per cent. of the bills introduced into the House this session by private members have any chance of being ever discussed. Further, the Scotch members had a legitimate grievance, because they were always liable to be outvoted by English members on subjects which concerned Scotland only. But, after all, this Scotch question is only part of the general question of the devolution of the powers of Parliament. The House of Commons is in effect the sovereign ruler of an empire covering one-third of the surface of the globe. It is physically incapable of dealing with its vast responsibilities. Scotch Home Rule, combined with Irish Home Rule, will lead the way to Imperial Federation; will make it possible, in fact, for the British Empire to have a truly Imperial Parliament.

MAIDENLY, BUT NOT MODEST.

Mr. Seymour Keay, the newly-elected member for Elgin and Nairn, rose to second the amendment in a maiden speech. In a long and elaborate speech he re-emphasized most of his leader's points, but added to them a special piquancy by his wealth of biblical illustration and poetic imagery. He had been described, he told the House, by Unionist papers commenting on his election, as a dark spot in the political sky; he preferred to liken himself to a cloud no bigger than a man's hand. Passing on to lecture the Government on the general prospects of the Conservative party, he was twice called to order by the Speaker for straying from the point, and finally sat down with an apology for not having prepared a better speech. Mr. Mark Stewart opposed, and Mr. Marjoribanks expounded the views of official Liberalism on the subject. He was in favour of a Grand Committee for Scotch affairs, but he could not support the proposal for a Scotch parliament in Edinburgh. All the same he felt very seriously the disadvantages under which Scotch members laboured in the Parliament at Westminster. "The English members not only don't listen to us, but they laugh at us for being dull. Only to-day in the lobby I was told that Ash Wednesday was peculiarly suitable for Scotch business."

COMPLICATIONS.

Mr. Donald Crawford had an amendment on Dr. Clark's amendment, and pressed it on the attention of the House in a very dull speech. Mr. Ferguson followed, and then the Lord Advocate replied for the Government. The right hon. gentleman was not complimentary to his own countrymen. "Life in Scotland," he said, "under a Scotch parliament would be hopelessly dreary"—a sentiment which no Scotchman seemed called upon to repudiate. Mr. Gladstone, however, rising in the character of member for a Scotch constituency, took up the cudgels for the country of his selection. In a speech which may best be characterized as a Wednesday afternoon speech, he upheld the reputation of Scotchmen by an appeal to the doughty deeds of the Edinburgh Parliament in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. He felt obliged reluctantly to vote against the amendment of Dr. Clark because it pledged the House to a specific remedy for a grievance which was not yet ripe for solution. He insisted, however, that there was a grievance, and a serious grievance, and rebuked the Lord Advocate for not only refusing to recognize such a patent fact. When a division was called everybody was for a moment uncertain what the question before the House really was, there being two amendments under discussion. Finally, by a large majority, the House resolved that certain words in Dr. Clark's amendment should be omitted, with the result that to-morrow—the debate being adjourned—the Commons of England will meet to discuss whether "it is desirable, while retaining the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament, to devolve upon ——." As the members streamed out of the House after the adjournment, the Speaker vainly tried to obtain silence for the Orders of the Day. The first words that reached the gallery above the din were—"The question is that it is desirable to amend the law relating to steam boilers." Truly the House of Commons has a wonderful catholicity of taste.

Princess Beatrice will preside at the distribution of prizes to the Savoy Schools on Wednesday, at four o'clock in the Theatre of Burlington House, by permission of the Senate of the University of London. The Rev. Henry White, 4, Lancaster-place, Strand, distributes the tickets of admission.

READERS LEAVING HOME TEMPORARILY can have the PALL MALL GAZETTE forwarded at the following rates:—Two weeks, 2s.; four weeks, 3s. SATURDAY'S SPECIAL EDITION posted in time for delivery in the COUNTRY on SUNDAY MORNING, forwarded for 9s. 6d. per annum. Address The Publisher, *Pall Mall Gazette* Office, Northumberland-street, Strand, W.C.

ENGRAVING EXTRAORDINARY.

TWELVE months ago a paragraph appeared in our columns concerning a new process of engraving that created a great sensation in the artistic community, and brought many anxious inquiries from correspondents, not only in England but abroad. But inasmuch as the invention had not then been entirely protected, all patent rights not having been secured in America and elsewhere, we were not then authorized to describe the invention which we had been permitted to examine. Now, however, we are enabled to place before our readers the report of our representative who recently revisited the works of Messrs. W. H. Keep and Co., the celebrated colour-printers and patentees of the invention, and saw the process at work. He writes :—

The large works of Messrs. Keep and Co., off the Gray's-Inn-road, are better known to the trade than to the public. "Bubbles," by Sir Everett Millais, so exquisitely reproduced in colour in many sizes, great and small, came from them. "We have nearly completed our contract for them," said Mr. J. L. Mills, a partner in the firm and the inventor of the new process ; "there were *five millions* of the smaller size, and over a million more of the other sizes. Here," he continued as we walked through the works where the chromo-lithographic printing was being actively carried on, "is 'He won't be happy till he gets it' being executed postage-stamp size, with as many tints as in the original." In another apartment I found the artist who, a year ago, had engraved on a huge lithographic stone a life-sized head—a beautiful stippled portrait of a beautiful girl—in twenty minutes by the watch, whilst I waited. This operation is the first of three processes covered by the patent. Let me explain it.

The operator or draughtsman—who must be more or less of an artist ; the more the better—is seated before a heavy slab of stone, which is covered with a smooth black surface of bitumen, greasy yet crisp in substance. Upon this an outline is lightly traced—a suggestion of the picture about to be reproduced. He holds in his right hand a peculiarly-shaped instrument—the invention of Mr. Matthewsons, of Sheffield—which is provided with a thumb-piece, and is connected by a couple of small rubber tubes with two forces ; the first, a chamber of compressed air, and the second a reservoir of fine emery powder. The thumb-piece controls the stream of emery, and cuts it off at will, a slight pressure being all that is necessary to allow it to flow. The air-pressure is equally under the command of the operator, and can be varied from 15 lb. to 80 lb. per square inch, according to the grain of the emery powder to be employed, the fineness or coarseness of the work to be done, and the resistance of the material upon which the drawing is to be made.

The draughtsman is now ready. Turning on the tap at his left hand, he allows the air to pass from the reservoir and escape through the drawing instrument, carrying with it in its emission the grains of emery, and dashing them with regulatable force upon the crisp surface of the stone, and literally blasting out minute particles of it. The operator follows with his hand and eye the tracing upon the stone, and the picture grows rapidly under his manipulations, for the drawing and shading are done simultaneously. If a sharp white line is required the instrument is held close to the surface ; but if tinting is wanted it is held further off, according to the tone sought for. The picture is thus rapidly developed from black to white, by which means it is easy to draw a picture of a head and bust thoroughly and completely worked up, and containing all the tones from the deepest black to white, 50 in. by 40 in., in a few hours, ranging from two to three, or from seven to eight according to the intricacy of the original to be copied.

As I raise my eyes from the work, the rapid advance of which absolutely fascinates the beholder, my attention is called to a poster—a gigantic head of Mary Anderson, printed from nine great stones (technically known as a "nine sheet, 40 by 50 bill")—which is soon to beplaster London ; an excellent production. "That was done by the new process in eighteen hours," says Mr. Mills, with a touch of pardonable pride, as he surveyed the enormous picture that is to herald a revolution in his art.

"And how long would it have taken by the ordinary process ?" I ask. "Ten times as long," he replies. "You may generally take it that work of this kind can be done in one-tenth the time of ordinary lithography."

"What is the attitude of the lithographers ?"—"Amicable. They realize that the new invention is more likely to multiply orders for bills than to hurt them—more particularly as we propose to work our patents ourselves."

"And what was the origin of the invention ?"—"It flashed across me," answers the inventor, "when glancing at a designing-pen in which the principle of the air-blast was involved ; but I need hardly say that the application of it to lithography, intaglio and relief-printing, and etching, has never been attempted before. By the impact of fine particles of emery the surfaces of various kinds can be as thoroughly well covered as with the point of the crayon or the scraper. The delicacy of touch and softness of the several gradations of tints cannot be excelled."

"Have you been long developing the invention ?"—"A few years, and we have spent £2,500 upon it ; but it has come well from the first, while during the experimental stage we have been able to turn out very fair work, such as the man shaving and the 'lettering poster' with figures round the letters for Messrs. Pears, which you have seen upon the hoardings for some time past. Look at that big 'Bubbles' there—that is just finished, and represents just one day's work. For the ordinary method ten days would be none too long to give to it."

"But does lithography by emery and air-blast represent the only use of the invention ?"—"By no means. At least, I hope not. There are two other great fields. The first, engraving on steel or other surface by the stopping-out process, by which the picture is gradually built up ; and the second, mezzotinting on steel by the aid of sand-blast, assisted with slight biting by acid. Why, we can put a perfect ground on a plate for a mezzotinter in two minutes, which by 'rocking' would take hours ! I must say that there would in these departments be little, if any, saving in expense ; but the results, I claim, would in competent hands be more beautiful and artistic, richer in parts, yet wonderfully soft. The tracing is placed on a surface similar to that you have just seen, and the key very carefully and accurately drawn upon it. The artist, then, with an ordinary camel-hair brush, paints within this outline or key with a mixture of gum and glycerine the touches or parts which are black in the copy or original, and when he has finished he applies the instrument over the whole surface. The effect is that the grains of emery chip away portions of the crisp and even surface of the unpainted parts of the stone, while those parts which are painted present an elastic resisting face by which they are effectually protected. The operator can then wash off the 'resist' of gum and glycerine, when the design which has been 'stopped out' appears in clear black against the now grey ground that is partially punctured away. The process is now repeated. The whole of the black and parts of the grey tone next in density to it are covered up by another stopping out, the key or tracing being still followed, and when the 'resist' has been sufficiently applied, the instrument is again passed over the plate. This reduces the exposed part of the picture to the next tone of lightness, and the same system is followed until the high lights are attained, and the work is finished."

Modifications of the instrument were then shown to me which provide, with much ingenuity, for the sucking up of the grains of emery and stone, which would otherwise fly into the eyes and nostrils of the unmasked operator, doubtless to the great irritation of his lungs. That the new invention is a triumph so far as posters are concerned is incontrovertible, but that it will be as successful for the highest class of artistic work is not yet proved as satisfactorily to me as it is to Mr. Mills. He claims that the results will put photogravure altogether into the shade, and even rival mezzotint itself in brilliancy and softness. The objections that occur to me are, firstly, that the comparative coarseness of the emery-grain may debar the work from attaining the necessary refinement ; and secondly, that an artist clever enough to produce fine work would naturally feel greatly oppressed by the conditions of producing his plate in a great factory, with adamant and "oude Boreas" for his tools. But we shall see. With a view to set all doubts at rest, Mr. Mills has undertaken to produce a plate from a picture of my naming in the National Gallery in the course of a few days, and by the result he is content to be judged.

Bord's Pianos.—23 per cent. discount for cash or 13s. per month (Second-hand, 10s. per month), on the three years' system. Illustrated lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 44, Southampton-row, Russell-square, Holborn, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

CANON MACCOLL'S NEW BOOK.*

MR. MACCOLL must have all the credit of a candid and courageous effort to defend his position. His book consists of lectures on the Nicene Creed, and its object is to show that a man may recognize the results of modern thought and discovery without having to relinquish his belief in dogmas. He proposes, it must be understood, no compromise. There are divines who practically abandon all the supernatural in Christianity except, perhaps, a belief in the Resurrection, and some who are ready to explain away even this. This is not Mr. MacColl's method. He aspires to hold all the outworks as well as the citadel. As the Creeds with him include the theory of sacerdotalism it will be seen that his task is not an easy one. We naturally turn at once to what a writer who proposes to himself such an aim has to say about the Athanasian Creed. He makes a declaration which seems eminently satisfactory. "The Athanasian Creed does not say that even Christians who do not hold the Catholic faith cannot be saved," and this he deduces from what he describes as the "correct translation of the first clause." "*Whosoever wishes to be safe*, before all things it is necessary that he hold the Catholic faith." We must own that the difference between these words and "whosoever will be saved," does not seem to us as of much importance, especially in view of the following clause, "which faith except a man do keep whole and undefiled, without doubt he shall perish everlastingly," and of the way in which the Creed proceeds to define what is meant by "whole and undefiled." A Monotheiite, or a Monophyite would certainly come under its ban. Yet the Monotheiite heresy is implicitly present in much of the current theology, absolutely ignoring, as this theology does, the human will of Christ. Protestant controversialists, again, who object to the term "Mother of God" as applied to the Virgin (and not without excuse, as the term is a very cumbrous equivalent for "theotokos") are in serious danger. It is remarkable that some one with a keen scent for heresy has found Mr. MacColl himself wanting in orthodoxy. We do not pretend to say that the charge is true, but it shows the perilous nature of these theological discussions. "Illis diebus," says some old writer, "ingeniosa res erat esse Christianus." Nor can we help remembering the "great text in Galatians," which, according to Browning, "entails twenty-nine distinct damnations, one sure if another fails." The penalty, we are told, is only for those "who wilfully reject the truth." But this of course does not mean those who see a thing to be true and refuse to believe it—a quite impossible condition of mind. It means those who by some misdoing have put themselves in the way of taking error for truth—a very wide indictment, it must be confessed, of which few can hope to be completely acquitted. As for the argument that heresies are condemned, not heretics, nothing could be sounder. But when we go on to the illustration that "murderers" are condemned by the anathema of Scripture, but not a particular murderer, we can but answer that the objection to the Athanasian Creed is that it includes murderers and heretics under the same condemation. On other matters Mr. MacColl argues, we think, with more success. He states with much cogency the old argument for the Resurrection that the first preachers of Christianity not only believed it, but rested all their work on this belief. He deals with much ingenuity with the difficult subject of the impeccability of Christ. "If He could not sin, where was the force of the temptation ?" He was subject, it is answered, "to the limitations of human knowledge including self-knowledge," and so was not "absolutely conscious beforehand that he would not sin." But is this quite consistent with the statement made elsewhere that "nothing took him by surprise" ? The difficulty as to the Ascension—"What is meant by the 'heaven' into which Christ is said to have ascended"—is answered by a distinction between the world of sense and the world of spirit, a distinction worked out with much felicity of argument and illustration. The argument about miracles is peculiarly excellent. It should be noted that Mr. MacColl refuses to follow Professor Mozley in drawing a line between Scriptural and ecclesiastical miracles. Some Scriptural miracles are extravagant, some ecclesiastical miracles are sober. It is impossible, he thinks, to lay down criteria which will include all the one and exclude all the other. This is anyhow honest. Honesty, indeed, is a prevailing note in Mr. MacColl's book.

*"Christianity in Relation to Science and Morals." By Malcolm MacColl, M.A. (Rivingtons.)

NEW BOOKS.

"SFORZA : A STORY OF MILAN."

"Sforza : a Story of Milan." By W. W. Astor. (Ward and Downey.) Historical romances are usually so dull that we are grateful to Mr. Astor for giving us one that is both poetic and interesting. In truth, he is more of a poet than a romance writer, showing more skill when describing scenery than when making his characters live and move therein. Like Howells, Mr. Astor has lived long in Italy, and he is familiar with all phases of her beauty. With true vivid touches he can paint for us mediæval Milan, the Venice of the Doges, and Rome upon her violet hills. All, or nearly all, his descriptive passages show his keen sense for colour, for choosing the right word, and with unerring tact employing it. Thus his book counts as a clever set of landscapes and portraits rather than as a novel. There are too many people on his canvas, and they are none of them quite human enough to fascinate us—not even the comely Spanish fencer, Narvaas, who in the fourteenth chapter changes his sex, and becomes Mariquita, a beautiful girl. Ludovico Sforza's fall is the real *donnée* of the romance, which the writer, by his talent for picturesque detail, manages to make interesting.

"PASSION'S SLAVE."

"Passion's Slave." By Richard Ashe King. Three vols. (Chatto and Windus.) "Passion's Slave" is an unpleasant book, whereof the atmosphere is never cleared by any exceptional brilliancy of diction or imagination. The opening situation is a common one, and such complications as arise are in no way the result of any special characteristics in the persons whom they affect. Mr. King has evidently concentrated his energies upon Clare Ruthven, and we could wish he had chosen a better subject. Clare is nothing but a heartless flirt, who, after having all her life been careless of the difference between right and wrong, descends at last into a bold recklessness of appearances. Perhaps the only moments when we feel for her as a fellow-creature is that in which she strikes at the villain Crossley for his double-facedness. Poor Herbert Varien, to speak plainly, is a fool, and one gets thoroughly wearied by his "boyishness," of which one is never allowed to hear the last. He is certainly not good enough for his second wife, Kathleen Carew, who is supremely virtuous and very tactful. Kath worked hard to keep a roof over the heads of her helpless father and mother ; she wrote a clever book, and let Mr. Carew think that she had got the ideas in it from him ; and she kept down her love for Herbert while he was a married man ; but for all that we close the book without knowing much about her real individual nature. And the same criticism may be applied to the other characters, who are mostly intended to be amusing. Only their outside selves are portrayed, and they seem to act stiffly, and with a forced consistency to familiar types.

THE "UNIVERSAL REVIEW."

The new number of the *Universal Review* (Swan Sonnenschein and Co.) contains no very striking article, but is conspicuous for variety, ranging from Mrs. Besant on "Hypnotism" to Mrs. Lynn Linton on marriage, and from Lady Dilke on cats to a French essay on Walt Whitman. "Lucas Malet" continues her serial "The Wages of Sin," the illustrations to which are more clever than pleasing. "Demos's Maiden Aunt," by Mr. Grant Allen is an outcry against the prejudices of the British matron and the censorship of music halls. Mr. Housman's article on "Blake as an Impressionist" has some interesting illustrations from the artist's "prophetic books."

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."—Clarke's world-famed Blood Mixture is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, skin and blood diseases, and sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous. Thousands of testimonials. In bottles, 6s. 9d. and 11s. each, of all Chemists. Proprietors, Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln. Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and do not be persuaded to take imitations.

City Notes.

WHOLESOME DWELLINGS AND FIVE PER CENT.

We are reminded by the appearance of the annual report of the Artisans', Labourers' and General Dwellings Company (Limited), that it is quite possible to provide wholesome dwellings for the working classes and pay a certain 5 per cent. on the capital employed. The income from the various properties of the company is always showing expansion, and as the houses are occupied fresh building operations are undertaken. At the present time the company are developing a site in East-street, St. Marylebone, leased from Viscount Portman ; and they have arranged to take from the Marquis of Northampton a site of about an acre in one of the most crowded parts of Clerkenwell. In consideration of the objects and policy of the company the ground rent for ninety-nine years has been fixed at 2d. per foot per annum, which is considerably below the market value. Two blocks are commenced. The whole when completed will comprise 252 tenements (598 rooms), 28 shops. The erection of these buildings will effect a great public improvement in a densely populated district. The company have already two blocks of dwellings in Shepherd's-place, Grosvenor-square, and arrangements have been made with the Duke of Westminster for a site for another block, at a ground rent much below market value. Extensions are also to be made at Queen's Park and Noel Park estates. The capital of the company amounts at present to £1,647,000, and it is proposed to make a fresh issue of ordinary shares to meet the cost of these new undertakings.

RUSSIAN BACON IN ENGLAND.

The possibilities of the Russian Empire as a source of food supply are only beginning to be realized. In the matter of wheat exports to this country Russia has in three years completely changed places with the United States on the Atlantic side. The figures are most remarkable, as this table shows :—

	1887		1889
Russia	£1,091,000	.....	£8,001,000
United States (Atlantic)	7,971,000	.....	1,928,000
" (Pacific)	4,015,000	.....	4,894,000

Now, what has taken place in the case of wheat may also be effected with respect to bacon. The Russian export of that article of diet has hitherto been very insignificant, while the American shipments to this country have been enormous. The figures for last year are as follows :—

	United States.	Other countries.	Total.
Bacon	£4,810,000	£2,477,000	£7,287,000
Hams	2,217,000	283,000	2,500,000
Pork	283,000	107,000	390,000
	£7,310,000	£2,867,000	£10,177,000

These figures show the scope there is for a large business, and as there are over 12 millions of hogs in Russia, and all that is wanted for their mul iplication is a market, we may look for a great development. The Imperial Government is doing everything possible to encourage this trade, and has built a factory at Griaza, which is in the centre of an extensive agricultural district, and at a distance of about a thousand miles from Libau on the Baltic. A concession for twenty-one years has been granted to an English syndicate, and, trained curers having been sent out from Ireland, operations have begun, and the first consignment of bacon has reached London. The pork having been cured mild at the factory, is sent by fast trains to the port of shipment, which is reached in 4½ days. From Libau to England occupies other three days. As in the case of Danish and Continental supplies, the smoking is done here. The first consignment has been placed in the hands of Mr. G. W. Burrows, of West Smithfield ; and, according to the testimony of the merchants, in point of quality it is almost equal to Danish, which is equivalent to saying that it is much superior to American and Canadian. The price of American is about 42s. per cwt. ; Canadian, 52s. ; Danish, 70s. ; and the best Irish and Wiltshire, 74s. The Russian may possibly cut in about 60s., but that, of course, remains to be seen. The factory is equipped to handle 6,000 hogs a week, and the bacon will be shipped to Liverpool and Hull as well as London, besides Continental ports.

The Ladies' Corner.

"MYRA'S DIARY" FOR 1890.

This "Englishwoman's Everyday Reference Book" and Diary (Mayson Beeton), 40, Bedford-street, Covent-garden) contains a good map of London, of a convenient smallness, and much useful information of a kind that the average English gentlewoman often wants, without knowing where it may be found. The price is extremely low—the modest sixpence.

THE NUMBER OF WOMEN VOTERS IN ENGLAND.

A return has just been issued showing that 412,340 English ladies are entitled to vote in County Council contests, this number including 65,161 women voters in London alone. The figures for Wales are 29,414. In municipal elections the total number of ladies entitled to a vote in the boroughs of England and Wales is 243,448.

"CLUBS FOR WORKING GIRLS."

Under this title Miss Maude Stanley has just published a little book (Macmillan) full of practical suggestion. Miss Stanley, who is the originator and director of what is far and away the most successful of clubs for working girls in London, is probably the best authority on the subject which she treats. By long years of constant work she has gained experience in all branches of club work, and she treats in a very thorough manner the whole question of girls' clubs, from "the way to start and manage" them to the religious and social aspects of the girls. Moreover, Miss Stanley has succeeded in saying what she had to say in a fresh and interesting way.

A LADY PROFESSOR ON WOMAN'S EDUCATION.

One of the lady professors of Wellesley College, Wellesley, Massachusetts, writes to a German contemporary which is struggling to obtain from the German Government the right to open girls' colleges on the same principles on which the excellent "gymnasien" are based : "I am delighted to hear of the efforts of your society to institute girls' colleges. You are setting to work in the right way to obtain justice for women. . . . There is only one kind of knowledge, and it is the same for men and for women. As soon as women have the proper thorough and scientific training, they have the best weapon in their hands for entering successfully into the ranks of workers. The fear that by doing so women will lose the charm of the 'eternal womanly' is unfounded, as I have found in a wide acquaintance with lady doctors, professors, and hundreds of female students. On the contrary, the higher classical education heightens the charm of womanliness, and is an equally important factor in annihilating the illogical sentimental element in the female mind.

"The sad consequences which arise for German girls from the fact that they cannot obtain a thorough education in their own country are more and more and more apparent in America. Formerly German teachers and governesses were greatly in request in America, and thousands of them made a modest living in this country. But to day the German girls can no longer compete with American and English girls who have been educated at high schools ; they are driven out of all good situations, and have to rely more and more on places which are unfit for any human being. My heart bleeds when I think of the many, many German girls who are here vainly struggling to rise above misery.

"It sounds, therefore, like mockery when men and women who are highly educated and living in the most comfortable positions, try to block the way to philosophical and scientific studies for their sisters by all kinds of phrases about the danger to their health and to their womanly dignity, and to compel women to exclaim, in Don Carlos' words, 'The careful father fears that my voice might become unfit for singing if I commanded an army.' It is easy to decide the question as to whether serious study and energetic work, as a doctor of medicine or of philosophy, or the modern version of the story of Cinderella and of starvation, are more conducive to good health.

"The objection that women have never yet done anything very important is very wonderful. Do theological students who teach at girls' high-schools, instead of the women who ought to hold the positions, produce anything very important ? If medical men and teachers were measured by such a standard a goodly number of them would not pass muster. . . . I am sure you will be victorious, for I have seen it in this country that success does not tarry when educated women take up their own cause."

NOTICES.

THE PALL MALL GAZETTE *is sent post free for any number of days to any address in the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and all countries in the Postal Union, at the rate of ninepence per week, or 9s. 9d. per quarter. The* PALL MALL BUDGET, *also post free, costs for the United Kingdom 4s. 11d. per quarter; for the Continent, United States, Canada, and Egypt 6s. per quarter; for the Cape Colonies, Transvaal, Australia, New Zealand, West Indies, and South America 6s. 6d. per quarter; for India and China 7s. 7d. per quarter. Apply to the Manager,* PALL MALL GAZETTE, 2, NORTHUMBERLAND-STREET, STRAND, W.C.

THE PALL MALL GAZETTE *and* PALL MALL BUDGET *can be obtained at Neal's Library, 248, Rue de Rivoli, Paris; Galignani's Library, 224, Rue de Rivoli, Paris; and at the Kiosques facing the Grand Hotel, on the Boulevard des Capucines.*

Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths are inserted for 5s. each.

COVENT GARDEN.—Lessee, FREEMAN THOMAS.—GRAND CIRCUS, under the direction of AUGUSTUS HARRIS and FREEMAN THOMAS.—LAST THREE DAYS.—The Famed Trained Lion on Horseback, Wonderful Siberian Bears, 50 Clowns, 100 Horses in Ponies, Gun-Guns and his Pig, Josko, the Hoffman Sisters, Sylvester. Grand Military Spectacle, ZULULAND. TWICE DAILY, at 2 and 7.30.

SAVOY THEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, R. D'OYLY CARTE. THIS and EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, the entirely original Comic Opera in Two Acts, entitled THE GONDOLIERS, by W. S. GILBERT and ARTHUR SULLIVAN. Doors open at 8. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Doors open at 2. Box-office open daily from 9 A.M. till 11 P.M.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—The Modoloshis (in their great Continental Aerial Act), the Pelhams (in their new Illusion and White Act), Ba Val (Negro Minstrel), Adelaide and Lilian (Graceful Aerial Gymnasts), the Six Smeesens, M. Gervais Le Roy (the Marvellous Belgian Contortor), the Leopolds (Aerial Wonders), Fred. Ponsien (the Strong Man from America), the Sisters Leyton (the first popular dancers), Miss Amy Hawthorne (Burlesque Artiste), Professor Cross (Phrenologist), &c. Twice daily, at 3 and 8. SCOTT EDWARDES will recite "Kissing Cup's Race." And the Brewster Minstrel troupe will appear every evening in addition to the above artistes. Open at 12, close at 11.30 P.M. Admission 1s., children 6d. Magnetta, Novel Illusion, on view all day. DR. CINQUEVOLI, the remarkable Thought Reader, in the Theatre at 3.30 and 10.30.

MADAME TUSSAUD AND SONS' EXHIBITION.—Music all day from 12 to 10 P.M. Recitals by Mr. Moll on the New Organ from 12 to 2, and 6 to 7.30. Mr. SEPTIMUS Jungfrau Rapelle Soprano Band and Mountain Singers, in National Costumes, as played before Her Majesty the QUEEN at Balmoral, on different occasions, from 2 to 4. The Grand Orchestra, conducted by Mr. HERMAN TINNEY, from 4 to 6 and 7.30 to 10. Open from 10 till 10. Admission 1s.; children under twelve, 6d.

NIAGARA LONDON. COLOSSAL PANORAMA OF THE GREAT FALLS. Lounge, Music, Stereoscopic Views of all America, Cheap Restaurant. Fogs defeated. Electric Light. Building properly warmed. Admission 1s. Hours—10 to 10. Refreshments. No fees. NIAGARA PARK STREET, WESTMINSTER, St. James's Park Station. Second Year. One Million Visitors.

ART GALLERIES.

SPORTS AND ARTS EXHIBITION, GROSVENOR GALLERY, NEW BOND-STREET, W. NOW OPEN. Ten to Seven. Admission 1s.

THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF SELECTED WATER COLOUR DRAWINGS at Messrs. THOS. AGNEW and SONS' GALLERIES, 39a, OLD BOND-STREET, W. NOW OPEN. Admission, including catalogue, 1s.

THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF DRAWINGS at Messrs. AGNEW'S GALLERIES includes important examples of J. M. W. Turner, R.A., Copley Fielding, De Wint, David Cox, Birket Foster, Clarkson, Stanfield, R.A., David Roberts, R.A., Prout, W. Hunt, F. Walker, A.R.A., Mulready, E. Duncan, A.R.A., A. C. Gow, A.R.A., Birket Foster, E. J. Poynter, R.A., Sir J. E. Millais, R.A., Sydney Cooper, R.A., Alma Tadema, &c. EXHIBITION NOW OPEN, 10 to 5, daily, 39a, OLD BOND-STREET, W.

TUDOR EXHIBITION.—Patron, H.M. the QUEEN; Vice-Patron, H.R.H. the PRINCE OF WALES. NOW OPEN. NEW GALLERY, REGENT-STREET. 10 to 6. Admission 1s. HON. HAROLD DILLON, Secretary.

HOTEL LIST.

BOURNEMOUTH.—THE HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, of world-wide reputation for comfort. Full south. Magnificent Sea Views. Table d'hôte. Electric Light.—JOHN KILNER, Proprietor.

GRAND CANARY HOTEL SANTA CATALINA.—The finest winter climate in the world.—This charming hotel faces the sea, and is surrounded by its own beautifully shaded grounds. The hotel is replete with every modern improvement, and the sanitary arrangements leave nothing to be desired. Information may be obtained and plans seen at the offices of the CANARY ISLANDS CO., 1, LAURENCE POUNTNEY-HILL, LONDON, E.C.

MR. IRVING ON "THE ACTOR'S LOT."

Mr. Irving's Ash Wednesday address to the Wolverhampton Literary and Scientific Society, of which he is the president consisted partly of a discourse on the status of the actor and the claims of dramatic art and literature to respectful consideration and partly of readings from "Hamlet" interspersed with critical observations. His reminder that he once ventured to say in Birmingham that "the study of hardware in the morning need not prohibit the enjoyment of 'Hamlet' in the evening" was hotel is replete with every modern improvement, and the sanitary arrangements leave nothing to be desired. Information may be obtained and plans seen at the offices of the CANARY ISLANDS CO., 1, LAURENCE POUNTNEY-HILL, LONDON, E.C. self to his reference to the example of Shakspeare himself in refutation of the foolish notion that imagination and due attention to worldly affairs stand in the relation of crabbed age and youth. The management of a theatre is, at all events, a branch of enterprise in which Mr. Irving is convinced that "unbusiness-like genius does not usually succeed." There was a touch of personal feeling in his congratulation of the young students of Shakspeare there present on the fact that they could "drink at the perpetual spring of the poet's wisdom and fancy" without being compelled to choose at their peril between rival readings of a particular character. "The actor's lot," he observed, "is somewhat different. The readings of his predecessors are like the fabled dragon's teeth—they threaten him at every step. He follows precedent he is called sound and respectable, but uninteresting. If he thinks for himself he is denounced as a reckless innovator who tries to twist Shakspeare into the groove of his own miserable personality." Mr. Irving had a crowded audience of about 2,000 members and friends, and was received with great enthusiasm, before the conclusion he gave a magnificent reading of the third act, which fairly brought down the house. Mr. Irving was afterwards entertained at supper.

EXIT BARNUM,—SAILING OF THE SHOW TO-DAY.

The *Furnessia*, with "the greatest show on earth" aboard, steams westward this morning. Yesterday a party of London pressmen, accompanied by Mr. Barnum visited the boat and lunched together in the saloon. The *Furnessia* is at the present moment a floating township with a cargo of seventeen elephants, great and small, three hundred horses, fifty ponies and zebras, fifteen miscellaneous, and about five hundred people. The whole show—"the greatest on earth" it must be remembered—has been packed since Monday morning; and in a fortnight or less will land once more on American soil.

At the luncheon Mr. William Senior of the *Daily News*, took occasion to thank Mr. Barnum in a graceful speech for the courtesy which he has all along extended to the press, adding that they would all remember the efforts of "our good friends Burnside and Ferley." Mr. Barnum, in acknowledging the toast of his health, expressed his gratitude for the way in which he had been treated by the press. The papers had treated him not only well but splendidly; and he hoped to meet them again at no distant date. The cargo, including forty seven cages of wild animals is in charge of Messrs. Hyatt and Young. Mr. Barnum himself will remain in England a few weeks longer.

"THE REDEMPTION" AT THE ALBERT HALL.

With many of the theatres closed, and social London none too prone to observe Ash Wednesday with great severity, the Royal Choral Society is generally sure of a fairly full house at the Albert Hall on the first day of Lent. Gounod's "Redemption" is also a favourite work, and it is rendered at the Albert Hall in a manner almost unsurpassed by any other choral society. Last night Mr. Barnby had selected no artist of exactly first rank, but the soloists, with but one exception, were quite worthy of his choice. Mr. Watkin Mills was particularly successful, and though the tenor music lies rather low for Mr. Iver McKay, he acquitted himself for the most part satisfactorily. Mdme. Dotti's voice is brilliant and she created more than a favourable impression. Mdme. Belle Cole, who is never too artistic, came nigh to a catastrophe in the solo "Why seek ye?" The chief successes of the evening rested undoubtedly with the fine chorus, which Mr. Barnby has so perfectly trained. Most noticeable in this department of the work was the chorus "While men watch she is keeping" the solo and chorus "From Thy love as a father," and the magnificent chorus, with celestial choir provided by Mr. Stedman's boys, "Unfold, ye portals everlasting."

THERMOMETER. FORECAST ISSUED AT 11 A.M. TO-DAY. BAROMETER.

South England (with London and Channel).—Varying easterly breezes, moderate or fresh; dull, unsettled, some cold showers.

HIGH WATER London Bridge. Morn. 2h. 2 m. After. 2h. 30 m.

SUN RISES 7h. 5m. SETS 5h. 23 m. MOON—First Qr. 5 25th, 2h. 6m. Aft.

THE WIND AT NOON TO-DAY. N NE E SE S SW W NW

Yesterday Noon to-day

Yesterday Noon to-day

WEATHER AT NOON TO-DAY, Feb. 20, 1890.—Dull, drizzly, with varying airs.

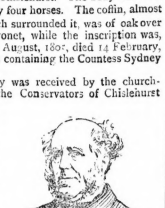
Readings by NEGRETTI and ZAMBRA'S *Instruments.*

FOURTH EDITION.

THE FUNERAL OF EARL SYDNEY.

At noon to-day the funeral of the late Earl Sydney took place in the Sydney chapel of the parish church of St. Nicholas, Chislehurst. The body was conveyed from Frognal on an open car, drawn by four horses. The coffin, almost hid by the wreaths and crosses of flowers which surrounded it, was of oak over a leaden shell, and had on its lid an earl's coronet, while the inscription was, "John Robert Earl Sydney, G.C.B., Born 6th August, 1805, died 14 February, 1890." Following were four mourning coaches containing the Countess Sydney and the leading members of the family.

At the lych gate of the churchyard the body was received by the churchwardens—Messrs. Charrington and Tiark—the Conservators of Chislehurst Common, Messrs. Berens, Patteson, Nickalls, Edlemann, R. B. Martin, and many other county magistrates, the choir and the officiating clergy, who preceded it into church, the Rev. George Leopold Langdon, rector of St Paul's Cray, and chaplain to the deceased, saying the opening sentences of the Burial Office. Mr. John Davis, organist and choirmaster of the parish church played Handel's "Dead March in Saul" as the body was wheeled up the nave on a bier and placed at the entrance to the chancel. The hymn "My God my Father while I stray." was sung before the 90th psalm, which was chanted to the 2nd Gregorian tone first ending. The Rev. Francis Henry Murray, late Chaplain to Dr. Hurst, read the lesson after which Newman's hymn "Lead kindly light" was sung. The body was then placed in the tomb prepared for it in the Sydney Chapel, where it rests with those of the deceased's ancestors.



THE LATE EARL SYDNEY.
(From a Photograph by the Stereoscopic Company.)

The committal prayer was said by Mr. Langdon, and the service closed with the hymn "Now the labourer's task is o'er." Besides the tenantry and the servants there were present in the church the Prince of Wales, Prince George of Wales, Prince Christian, the Marquis of Lorne, Prince Henry of Battenberg, the First Secretary of the German Embassy (representing the Empress Frederick), the Empress Eugenie the Lord Chamberlain (the Earl of Lathom), Sir H. Ponsonby, General Bateson (representing the Duke of Cambridge), Mr. Gladstone, Lord Granville, Lord Colville of Culross, Sir John Cowell, General Sir G. Maude, General Du Plat, Colonel the Hon. H. Byng, the Hon. Sir S. Ponsonby Fane, the Earl of Kenmare, Lord de Ros, Lord Romney, Mr. Erskine, members of the Stewards' and Lord Chamberlain's departments, officers of the Gentlemen-at-Arms and Yeomanry of the Guards, Court officials, and her Majesty's servants (by her request), the Duke of Buccleuch, Lord Abercorn, Lady Sefton, Mrs. Villars, the Hon. E. Cadogan, Miss Alma Paget, the Misses G. and A. Paget, the Earl of Uxbridge, Karl Cadogan, Lord Rowton, Mr. Birbeck, M.P., Lord Hardinge, Lord Stanhope, Lord Harris, Lord Lucan, Sir Alfred West, Colonel Hall, Sir H. Talbot, Chopin's funeral march was played as the mourners left the church. The hymns were chosen by the Countess Sydney. The pallbearers were admitted to the churchyard, which was crowded.

BURNING OF A THEATRE AT AMSTERDAM.

The Communal Theatre in Amsterdam was burned down early this morning. Flames were observed issuing from the building at six o'clock, and in a short time, in spite of the strenuous efforts of the firemen, the whole of the interior was completely gutted. The valuable library attached to the theatre was entirely destroyed, and it was impossible to save any portion of the furniture. As far as is known no lives were lost nor anyone injured. The cause of the fire has not yet been ascertained.

THE BISHOP OF LINCOLN'S CASE.

On the resumption of the Bishop of Lincoln's case this morning, the Lambeth Library was crowded, more ladies than before being present. The Primate the Bishops of London, Oxford, Rochester and Salisbury, and the Vicar-General having taken their seats, Sir John Hassard declared the court open. During the argument as to the position of the celebrant the Bishop of Rochester, and made several drawings, allowed them to the Bishop of Rochester, and was much amused. The members of the court constantly intervened with questions. Canon Perry, a great rubrical authority, sat by the Bishop of Lincoln's counsel.

THE SCOTCH HOME RULE DEBATE.

The perp'exity in the House of Commons yesterday evening owing to there being two amendments under discussion is curiously reflected in the morning papers this morning. They all state that the division was on the amendment of Mr. Clark's amendment. This is wrong. Dr. Clark's amendment consisted of two parts—(1) a preamble, declaring the Scotch grievance, (2) a proposal for remedying this grievance by the creation of a Scotch Legislature. Mr. Donald Crawford agrees with the preamble; but proposes to substitute for a Scotch Legislature a Scotch committee or some other means. The division yesterday was taken on the question "that the words proposed to be left out (*i.e.*, the latter portion of Dr. Clark's amendment) stand part of the proposed amendment." This was rejected by 278 to 112—the division thus being on Dr. Clark's amendment. The division on Mr. Crawford's amendment will be taken to day.

THE LATE MR. BIGGAR, M.P.

United Ireland referring to Mr. Biggar, says:—"Among the Irish people there will be but one universal tide of mourning for the dauntless, kindly, honest heart that is stilled for ever. Only one satisfaction can at all assuage that grief, and that is that his relatives should oppose no obstacle to the National longing to see him buried in Irish ground amidst a fitting and memorable demonstration of his country's gratitude.

The London correspondent of the *Freeman's Journal* says:—Mr. Biggar made his will last June, during the time he was attending the Committee on Irish Sunday Closing, and it was witnessed by two other members of the Committee—Mr. Tuite and Mr. Johnston of Ballykilbeg. The executors are Mr. Richard Power, M.P., and Mr. P. J. Power, M.P.

THE ADVANCED PARTY AND MR. BROADHURST'S POST.

According to the London correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury*, the advanced party among the trade unionists intend to run either John Burns or Tom Mann for the secretaryship to the Trades Council.

DEATH OF THE EDITOR OF THE "LIVERPOOL MERCURY."

We regret to announce the death of Mr. John Lovell, editor of the *Liverpool Mercury*, who died to-day from an attack of Russian influenza. Mr. Lowell was manager of the Press Association before going to Liverpool, and was previously director of Messrs. Cassell and Co.

LORD CLIFTON'S APPEAL DISMISSED.

In a divisional Court of Queen's Bench to-day for the hearing of bankruptcy appeals, the appeal of Lord Clifton against his adjudication and against an order for his arrest made by the county court judge of Kent, was dismissed with costs.

THE AMERICAN IRISH LEAGUE AND ENGLISH GOODS.

According to a New York telegram to Dalziel, the Irish League call upon Irishmen throughout the world to boycott English-made goods.

THE BRITISH IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Mr. John Mackenzie, late Special Commissioner of Bechuanaland, addressed the members of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce yesterday on "Africa, south of the Zambesi." Mr. Henry Coke, president of the Chamber, occupied the chair. Mr. Mackenzie, in the course of his address, said there was before us in South Africa a great future, but before confederation could be formed the territory up to the Zambesi must be settled by an orderly European population. That done, Great Britain and the British Empire would have as much reason to be proud of Austral-Africa as of Australasia. It was resolved, "That this meeting is of opinion that the Government ought to exercise more direct British control in North Bechuanaland, and that control should be extended to the Swaniland and Amatongaland."

Princess Mary Adelaide, Duchess of Teck, has consented to become the president of the Zenana Bible and Medical Mission, or Indian Female Normal School and Instruction Society.

SIR EDWARD WATKIN AGAIN IN LUCK.

DISCOVERY OF A COAL FIELD IN KENT.

For the past two or three years Sir Edward Watkin, the chairman of the South Eastern Railway and Channel Tunnel Companies, has been directing his attention to a search for coal at a point on the South Eastern Railway adjoining the experimental heading for the tunnel. The discovery of a bed of coal is announced in the following report from Mr. Francis Brady, C.E., the engineer-in-chief of the South Eastern and Tunnel Companies, under whose directions the operations have been conducted:—

15th Feb., 1890.

I have pleasure in reporting that coal was reached on Saturday last, the 15th inst., at 1,180 feet below the surface. It came up mixed with clay and reduced almost to powder by the boring tools. A small quantity of clean, bright coal found in the clay was tested by burning, and proved to be of good bituminous character. The seam was struck after passing through twenty feet of clays, grits, and blackish shales belonging to the coal measures, which at this point lie close under the lias, there being only a few intervening beds of sand, lime-tone, and black clay separating them. The correspondence of the deposits with those found in the Somersetshire coalfield is thus pretty close, the difference consisting in the absence of new red marl at the Shakespeare boring. The lines of bedding in the shale are distinctly horizontal. This is an indication that the coal measures will probably be found at a reasonable depth along the South Eastern Railway to the westward. I beg to hand you herewith two specimens of the clay containing coal, one taken at 1,180 feet, and the other at 1,182 feet. I also enclose a specimen of clean coal taken to-day at 1,183 feet 6 inches from the surface.

To Sir Edward W. Watkin, Bart., M.P. (Signed) F. BRADY.

THE NET RESULT OF THE SOMALI EXPEDITION.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM A NAVAL OFFICER.

A naval officer, writing from Aden on the 5th inst., gives a graphic description of the experiences of the expedition which had just returned there after having been sent to the Somali coast to inflict punishment on the Esa tribe. "The Esa people," says the writer, "are a predatory tribe of born pirates, numbering some fifteen hundred. They are all armed with spears—two for throwing as assegais, and one for stabbing at close quarters. They only attack at night, and then only when they outnumber us upon two occasions we were nearly killed to a man the rear-guard of the expedition, consisting of one native officer, two non-commissioned officers, and nine men of the native cavalry. Their second attack was on our zereba, and they succeeded in getting into it and killing five of our native troops and wounding fifteen others. The expedition cannot altogether be regarded as a brilliant success. The punishment has been inflicted on the Esa tribe, whose offence consisted in a murderous raid on the British possession of Bulhar. The British force killed or captured 150 of the enemy's camels besides about two thousand sheep and forty oxen, and as the tribe are nomadic and always move with their flocks and herds, the damage inflicted upon them for some time to come is incalculable. In addition to this a party of seamen and marines under Lieutenant Aplin, of the *Ranger*, were employed for four days in destroying wells extending over a distance of about twenty miles. No fewer than 150 of these wells were destroyed, the whole of them being blown up with gun-cotton. The majority of the force suffered from bowel and other complaints, and this, added to the being almost worn out with fatigue, brought the expedition to a close. The men belonging to the naval brigade finished their last day's march barefooted, their boots being simply worn off their feet on the line of march."

AFFAIRS ON THE CONGO.

The latest news from the Congo is very satisfactory. M. Janssen, the Governor-General, has visited the banks of the Lomami, a tributary of the Congo, and afterwards went in the direction of the Province of Kassai. Captain Vangele has established a station at Bunyville, on the Arab frontier. The natives in that region are reported as being industrious. The white population has increased. There are now 430 men, of whom 175 are Belgians, whereas in 1885 there were 250 Europeans only.

THE PROPOSED LOCK AND BRIDGE AT RICHMOND.

The result of the poll at Twickenham upon the question of the proposed lock and foot bridge on the river Thames at Richmond was declared yesterday afternoon, and showed a majority of 928 in favour of the expenses being taken from the general district rate, 1,533 voting for and 625 against. The local board district of Heston and Isleworth has also been polled on the same subject, a majority of ratepayers supporting the proposal. The opinion of ratepayers of Richmond is to be taken by voting papers next week.

LETTERS FROM LAKE TANGANYIKA MISSIONARIES.

After a long silence the London Missionary Society have received a batch of letters from their agents at the south end of Lake Tanganyika and Fwambo, bringing the diary of events down to September 24. The writers are from the latter place, Rev. D. P. Jones and Mr. Hemans; and from Niumkoro, Messrs. A. J. Swann, A. Carson, and Dr. Mather. The communications which have come by the Quilimane route appear to have been entrusted to the care of the French traveller, Captain Trivier. The outlook in the summer was very perplexing, and it was difficult to decide whether the mission generally could stay or would have to leave the country. But the August letters contain the cheerful intelligence, "there seems to be no reason now for anxiety on our account;" and "we are all in capital health and spirits and in real danger at present; we have all the necessaries of life, and the prospect of doing substantial work at our new station (Niumkorlo)." A further ray of hope had appeared in the return of Katunda, the Arab who destroyed the people around Lieudwe while the *Good News* (steamer) was being built there some years ago, to live among the people whom he scattered at that time. He acknowledged that he was on Lake Nyassa and that he was going there for peace. He thought the Arabs also were anxious to arrive at a settlement and he had, therefore, asked that one of the missionaries would go with him to Nyassa to try and make peace. The missionaries thought it would be a long time before there could be any hope of obtaining supplies from Zanzibar; but the African Lakes Company anticipated that on the completion of their new steamer on Nyassa five months hence, they would be able to supply the wants of the missionaries. In the meantime, Mr. Swann had procured a little more cloth from Mohammed-in-Khalfan, at Ujiji, and they were thus fairly supplied, either for staying through another season, or for a journey to Karonga, if that should be necessary. The prominent Arab has as tired them of his continued protection, and mentioned that Tippoo Tib had sent him word that he must defend the Mission, even if he had to fight.

END OF THE CHESS MATCH.

The Chess match at Havannah between Mr. Gunsberg and Mr. Tchigorin has had an unexpected ending. Both players have won nine games, and it was supposed that the twenty-fourth game, which was to be played yesterday, would determine the winner. But the Chess Club decided to declare the match a draw as it stood, and the game was accordingly not played. The score is as under:—Twenty-three games played—Mr. Gunsberg won nine, Mr. Tchigorin nine, and five were drawn.

SOUTH WALES UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

Yesterday morning the Principal of the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire received a communication from the Drapers' Company offering to increase their donations to the scholarship fund of the college by £2,000, thus making the total grant of the company for scholarship purposes £3,000. This is in addition to the grant for founding an engineering department.

SIR R. BURTON AND MR. STANLEY.

The hon. secretary of the Stanley and African Exhibition, to be opened at the Victoria Gallery, has received the following letter from Captain Sir Richard F. Burton, the great African explorer and hon. Consul at Trieste:—"Nammam Ried, near Myers, February 15, 1890.—Dear Sir Edward Lee,—Your kind invitation to be present at the general meeting for the Stanley and African Exhibition has only just reached me, and the direction will explain the cause of delay. I cannot say how great is my regret at being absent on such an occasion. I should have wished at this and at every other opportunity to express my hearty admiration of all that Stanley has dared and done. He is to me and always will be, the prince of African travellers.—I am, dear Sir Edward Lee, yours faithfully, RICHARD F. BURTON."

Professor Silvanus Thompson read a paper at the Society of Arts yesterday on Secondary and Technical Education in London. He urged that secondary schools should be co-ordinated on the one hand with the primary schools, and on the other with the colleges for higher education, all being under one general administrative department of the Government with a responsible head.

The movement initiated by the Arts and Crafts Society is spreading everywhere, and its more prominent members are much in request. The third exhibition will be held this autumn, in the New Gallery as before. Every effort will be made to arrange and strong and representative show in the two departments of embroidery and furniture

THE STRUGGLE IN NORTH ST. PANCRAS.

MR. BOLTON'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Bolton, the Liberal candidate, has now issued his address. He declares therein his adherence to the principle of Home Rule and the policy of conciliation advocated by Mr. Gladstone. He will also support the party programme as to the metropolis, being in favour of the union of the City of London with the greater London surrounding it. He is in favour of giving full municipal powers to the County Council, so as to enable it to deal with police, gas, water, and tramways. On social questions Mr. Bolton is in sympathy with those who wish for relief in the conditions under which the industrial populations live, and for shortening the hours of labour. He is in favour of the limit of eight hours in Government factories and workshops. An Eight Hours Bill is, he considers, a question for careful consideration, and one not to be ruled out of discussion. The candidate also describes himself as a Land Reformer, and as a supporter of Local Option. Mr. Bolton attacches much importance to the question of tramways, regarding which he would like to see such a revision of the general law that running powers would be obtained by the County Council enabling them to work the trams in the public interest. When formerly in the House of Commons, he took up this question, and obtained the promise of a Select Committee.

Last evening Mr. Bolton addressed a body of canvassers at the central committee room, 250, Kentish-town-road. Many were ladies, who will hold a private meeting to-day in the City, under the presidency of Miss Cobden, to arrange a plan of campaign whereby they may circumvent the boycotting Primrose dames.

LIBERAL COMMITTEE ROOMS.

The Liberal District Committee-rooms are :—

Highgate	3, Chester-road	Mr. W. G. Rattey.
St. John's Park	150A, Fortescue-rd	Mr. C. Carnell.
Gospel Oak	25, Lismore-circus	Mr. A. Cathie.
Grafton	12, Carlton-st., Kentish-town	Mr. G. R. Southerton.
Maitland-park	12, Maiden-road	Mr. F. Allen.

Liberal workers of both sexes who can spare time are earnestly requested to lend their aid to Mr. Bolton by canvassing or assisting in clerical work. The Tories are straining every nerve; and the Liberals must do the same. The weakest division of the latter is, perhaps, St. John's.

Mr. Harry R. Graham, the Tory candidate, considers the maintenance of Lord Salisbury's policy in Ireland of vital importance. "That policy, so ably carried out by Mr. Balfour, is rapidly restoring peace and prosperity to our sister isle." Mr. Graham pledges himself to work with the renegade Liberals and approves various measures for the better housing of the poor and management of savings banks. He would check the immigration of destitute foreigners, and arbitrate in trade disputes.

There is nothing sensational to report to-day about the contest. Despite the drizzling rain preparations are going on apace for the struggle which commences to-morrow in real earnest. The Liberals open their campaign to-morrow evening at the British school-rooms in the Kentish Town-road. The speakers will include (besides, of course, Mr. Bolton) Mr. H. L. W. Lawson, M.P., Mr. Molloy, M.P., Mr. H. B. Raphael, L.C.C., and Mr. E. J. Beale. The chair will be taken by Mr. Charles Hind at eight o'clock. The Conservatives too will hold a meeting to-morrow. Mr. Leighton is a humorist of the first water, and still poses as a candidate. The party leaders said to-day, "Leighton-road we know, and Leighton-mews we know; but where is Leighton's committee-room?"

THE FRENCH BUDGET.

The *Journal le Matin* to-day states that it has reason to believe that M. Rouvier will bring forward the Budget in the Chamber next Saturday. The Minister of Finance considers that a loan of 700,000,000 francs will suffice to assure an equilibrium between revenue and expenditure. It could be given to subscribers who are holders of sexennial bonds of which 403,000,000 francs are in circulation. It is estimated that bonds to the value of 300,000,000 francs will be presented for exchange, thus leaving about 400,000,000 francs to be offered to the public.—*Reuter.*

THE IRISH LAND PURCHASE SCHEME.

It is stated that the sum to be advanced in connection with the Irish Land Purchase Bill will not be limited to 20 millions. The main principle embodied in the measure will it is understood, be the same as that on which the Ashbourne Acts were based, but the securities for the loans will be of a local character. The exact nature of the securities has not yet been agreed. Provisions will be included in the bill for amalgamating the Landed Estates Court, of which Mr. Justice Munroe is president, and the Land Commission into a great agrarian tribunal for the settlement of disputes connected with land. Arrangements will also be proposed whereby the transfer of land shall be simplified and cheapened.

THE FIRST LADY RAILROAD PRESIDENT.

A Dalziel telegram from New York states that Mrs. Charles Haines, who has been elected to the presidency of the Medina Valley Railroad, is the first woman who has ever occupied the position of railroad president.

A COMPLIMENTARY LETTER FROM LORD TENNYSON.

Professor Rentoul, of the Presbyterian College, Melbourne, delivered and published lately a study of Lord Tennyson as a poet. For this he has received a quite a unique compliment from the Poet Laureate who has addressed to him the following letter :—

"Aldworth, Haslemere, October 11, 1889.

"Sir,—I thank you for your able and generous lecture. My son is delighted with it, and thinks it the best or one of the best interpretations of his father—who is grateful also, however he may feel himself unpraised. You should not have described my sons as wealdly, but as strong, full-limbed, and tall.—Believe me, yours very truly,

"TENNYSON."

PILGRIMAGES IN PARIS.

Enormous pilgrimages are now taking place to Notre Dame des Victoires behind the Bourse. Rarely a day passes without some 5,000 persons visiting this celebrated shrine. These pilgrims also proceed to the new church at Montmartre which is now nearly completed, and is altogether the largest church built in any part of the world in this century, being very little smaller than our own St. Paul's.

2,700 FRENCH MINERS "OUT."

The number of miners on strike in the St Etienne colliery district now amounts to 2,700. Work is proceeding in the Villebœuf mines, and there have been no disturbances.

CRIMINAL LAW PROCEDURE AMENDMENT.

A bill is issued from the House of Commons to-day to amend the practice of the criminal law in certain particulars. The bill is backed by Mr. Bradlaugh, Sir Albert Rollit, Messrs. Asquith, Bowen Rowlands, and Warmington. According to the present state of the law, in the case of a verdict of a person for felony the jury cannot separate after he is once given in charge until they have delivered their verdict. This rule does not apply to misdemeanours, and the memorandum of the bill states that the distinction probably arose out of the reasonable jealousy in ancient times (when all felonies above the value of 12. were at common law punishable with death) of the possibility of the jury being tampered with. In ancient times also, and even down to the year 1825, when the Prisoners' Counsels Act passed, criminal trials rarely exceeded a day in length. Continuing, the memorandum says the distinction now existing between felonies and misdemeanors is often hardly more than nominal, and the present Bill proposes to abolish this distinction and allow juries to obtain refreshment. It would also allow persons committed on a coroner's warrant to be taken before a justice of the peace, and would entitle persons committed by a coroner to copies of the depositions. There are still very many misdemeanors in respect of which the courts have no power to award the prosecutor and witnesses their costs, and a clause in the bill assimilates the law as to the costs in felonies and misdemeanours. It consolidates transpires in the case of a trial that facts of great importance with reference to the truth or otherwise of the charge are known to individuals who are not present and who are not under recognizance or subpœna to give evidence, but whose attendance could be secured if the further hearing of the case were ad ourned, and one of the clauses enables the court to direct such persons to be ordered to attend the ad ourniment of the trial, and to direct the trial to be ad ourned accordingly; and the Acts is to be cited as the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1890.

DEATH OF A PHILADELPHIA MILLIONAIRE.

A Philadelphia telegram to Dalziel says :—Charles Harrah, the millionaire, is dead. He made his fortune in Brazil, where he went about twenty-five years ago. His first earnings being a dollar a day as a railroad navvy. He managed by strenuous economy to save sufficient to get shares in several railroad enterprises, and by a number of venturesome coups made his fortune. On returning to Philadelphia about twelve years ago he built an enormous palace of pure white marble, with every conceivable luxury of fittings and furniture.

A memorial service to the late Dr. Anna Kingsford will be held in Steinway Hall on Saturday, "the second anniversary of her withdrawal from the earthlife." There will be a lecture, readings, and music. Mdme. Antoinette Sterling will sing.

A PROPOSED PASSION PLAY IN PARIS.

MDME. BERNHARDT TO BE A PRINCIPAL PERFORMER.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* writes :—The religious world here is scandalised at M. Haraucourt's design of bringing out a Mystery or Passion Play in Holy Week at the Porte St. Martin, with Mdme. Sarah Bernhardt as the Virgin Mary. The censor has not yet given his veto or his consent, but is waiting to see how public opinion is affected. Mdme. Bernhardt, interviewed on the subject, has expressed her astonishment at the horror which good Catholics express at her probable appearance in a sacred character. What greater harm is there, she asks, in performing a Passion play in Paris than at Oberammergan? Out of respect for their art the actors which, if leave is given, are to play with her will throw all the religious feeling they can into the performance. As to the objection of the religious press that Mdme. Bernhardt is a Jewess, she says she has the honour of belonging to the same glorious race as the Virgin Mary herself, and has, besides, been baptised, having taken the Communion and gone to school at a Roman Catholic convent. If she acts the part of the Mater Dolorosa, she will not go to Munkacsy but to the pre-Raphaelites for inspiration, and will fall back on her own youthful imaginings when she was a boarder at the Versailles convent in which she entered the Roman Catholic Church. It has been suggested to the Archbishop of Paris that his best way to kill the Porte Saint Martin enterprise would be to have the Mysteries revived at Notre Dame, as they were performed there before the time of Francis I. He could get performers not known to the Boulevards, and the august solemnity of the Church would infuse a reverential feeling into the hearts of the spectators.

STEAMER SUNK BY SAILING SHIP.

SIX HANDS MISSING.

Lloyds' agent at Milford Haven telegraphs this morning that the steamer *Highgate*, of London, found from Mostyn for Cardiff light, was run into at 1.30 a.m. yesterday, about three miles N.W. of Lundy Island, by the ship *Sovereign*, of Nova Scotia, iron, 1,600 tons, carry de Monte Video with coal. The steamer sank very soon after the collision. Thirteen of her crew landed at Milford Haven, and three of the ships crew. Six hands belonging to the steamer's crew in gig missing. The *Sovereign* had bows stove in, but what became of her is unknown.

BETTER NEWS OF MR. SCHNADHORST

The first news of Mr. Schnadhorst since he left England was received from him on Tuesday, and a was announced at the meeting of the National Liberal Federation held on that day. It was of an encouraging and hopeful character. He writes from Cereal, Cape Colony, under date of January 23rd, to Mr. Hudson, his colleague in the secretaryship of the Federation, and says that his general condition is decidedly improved, his hearing in particular having been greatly benefited by the voyage. Mr. Schnadhorst is now on his way to Kimberley, where he will be the guest of Mr. Cecil Rhodes during his stay in that district. Mr. Schnadhorst hopes to be back in England some time during April if the improvement in his health continues.

PERSECUTION BY GUARDIANS IN KENT.

Charles Hayward was again convicted by the Ashford magistrates, yesterday, being summoned for non-compliance with the Vaccination Act in respect of three of his children. Hayward said it was a great shame that the guardians should keep bringing these prosecutions against him. He had been summoned eighty-two times, and had paid nearly £60 in fines and costs. The bench imposed a penalty of 5s. and costs in respect of one child, and made an order upon the defendant to have the two other children vaccinated within fourteen days. This is surely persecution of a very pronounced character, especially as the Vaccination Commission have not yet made their report.

THE OLD HORSE BEEF EXTRACT REPORTS.

A revival of the report that old horses are exported from this country to Antwerp for the purpose of being turned into extract of beef having taken place, we are asked to state that the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals recently instituted an investigation into the matter. The Society reported that the horses exported from this country were not turned into extract of beef in Antwerp, and that there were no factories in that city where such extract is prepared, but that large numbers of old horses were exported to Antwerp and sold as "horse-flesh" in the shops.

"KIT" MARLOWE'S MEMORIAL.

The memorial to Christopher Marlowe will be erected on the Dane John Gardens, Canterbury, on the spot at present occupied by the Russian cannon which was brought from the Crimea. The Mayor of Canterbury has issued an appeal to the citizens for subscriptions to the memorial fund.

THE NEW ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP.

The new Roman Catholic Bishop of Hexham and Newcastle, Dr. Thomas William Wilkinson, who was ordained in his cathedral on Tuesday, is one of the numerous converts with which the High Church and Ritualistic party in the Establishment has furnished the Roman Catholic Church. He was educated at Harrow, and took his degree at Durham, near which the family estates are situated. At the time of his secession he was attached to St. Saviour's Church, Leeds built and endowed by Dr. Pusey, and the functions vicars and curates of which seem to have an extraordinary attraction towards Rome, no fewer than nine having at one time or another entered the Roman Catholic Church.

LOCKING UP AND GUARDING A BRIDE.

The Welsh newspapers report an extraordinary scene at Mumbles Head. A wedding was arranged to take place, and the bridegroom and best man arrived in due time at the church where the ceremony was to be performed, but the bridal party did not come. After long waiting the friends of the bridegroom went to the home of the bride, but were refused admittance to enter the house. It appears that the parents of the bride were strongly opposed to the marriage, and the bride, having dressed for the ceremony, was locked up in her room, while a member of the family mounted guard with a gun at the door, and threatened to shoot any one who should attempt to enter.

ECCLESIASTICAL QUARREL AT BATH.

Bath ecclesiastical circles are agitated just now by the action of the Bishop of Bath and Wells who it is reported, is taking steps to close Laura Church, and to prevent the present incumbent, the Rev. Samuel Rogers, from preaching. Mr. Rogers has addressed his congregation upon the matter, and, in the course of a bitter attack upon his Bishop, he characterised the revocation of his licence as "Protestantism utterly shaking hands with Popery." He asserted that the Ritualists were in league to deprive him of his living, and to send him with his children into the union workhouse. Laura Church had never received one penny by way of income from the English Church revenue, and for the Bishop to close its doors seemed to him a high-handed and unworthy proceeding.

GOLDEN WEDDING MEMORIALS AT HAWARDEN.

Mr. Gladstone's neighbours, the parishioners of Hawarden of both political parties have just decided to erect as a memorial of his golden wedding a handsome fountain opposite the main entrance to Hawarden Castle grounds. The structure will be of triangular form, richly carved, and having on the panels medallion portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone and the arms of the Gladstone and Glynne families. The site is about the centre of the village, and the erection will be an imposing architectural feature. The members of Mr. Gladstone's family are also to commemorate the golden wedding by erecting, at a cost of several hundred pounds, a new main porch to the castle, in keeping with the architecture of the building, in place of the present entrance.

WATERLOO COURSING MEETING.

THE WATERLOO CUP, for 64 subscribers, at £25 each; winner £500, second £200, two dogs £50 each, four dogs £30 each, eight dogs £20 each, sixteen dogs £10 each, the Waterloo Purse and Waterloo Plate, £300; total, £1,600.

THIRD ROUND.

Flos and Needles beat Dolon. Betting: 5 to 1 on Flos and Needles, who led Dolon three lengths, and won easily for the second point, and nearly killed. Dolon then scored once, but Flos and Needles was soon there again, and rounded up a decisive victory with the death.

Daniel O'Kane beat Columbina. Betting: Even. A good race Donald O'Kane 3rd. Glenmahar by two lengths, and with the bitch tripping on landing over the drain went on for a stroke beginning. The black had the best of the finish of a long trial, but the beginning was too strong to be rubbed off.

Smack beat Revere. Betting: 7 to 4 on Revere, who, after starting the slower, gained the turn on the inside, but Smack was well placed for the second point, and running a good trial better than her opponent, was a clever winner when she killed.

Downpour beat Black Girl. Betting: 2 to 1 on Downpour. The favourite went up a couple of lengths in front for the turn, and although she lost the second and third, Downpour was quickly there again, and putting in her points very quickly, was an easy winner, when Black Girl killed.

Fullerton beat Monkstide. Cuddela beat Clyde Spray. Green Fern beat Designer. Lindrick beat Hammock.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was prevented by press of public business from attending Sir Louis Mallet's funeral.

There is to be a Liberation Society parliamentary breakfast at the Savoy Hotel on the 4th of March.

THE MONEY MARKET.

One o'clock.

BANK RATE 5 PER CENT.—STOCK MARKETS QUIET AND STEADY.—SMALL BUSINESS.

The Bank of England directors at their meeting this morning decided to reduce the official minimum from six per cent., at which it has stood since the 30th of December, to 5 per cent. The action has caused little or no surprise, as the general impression late yesterday was that the rate would be lowered this week. It is to be hoped, however, that the rate of discount in the open market will not be allowed to fall away, as we still want to receive considerable sums in gold from abroad. There is again a fair demand for money in the open market at about 5⅛ per cent., but the discount rate is rather unsettled.

There has as yet been little improvement in the amount of business transacted on the Stock Exchange, but operators are fully anticipating that the reduction in the Bank rate will lead to a more active condition of markets, and that prices are likely to improve. Consols and other Home Government Funds are quiet and unaltered. The movements in the Home Railway market are rather irregular, but they are of small importance, in no instance exceeding ¼. Foreign Government Bonds are still neglected. There has been some selling of Peruvian issues, but otherwise hardly anything has been done. American Railways have all given way on continued rumours of rate-cutting, it now being asserted that east-bound rates are to be cut. The surplus of the Union Pacific system for the year 1889 is 1,408,319 dols., or 2.1 per cent. on the stock. Grand Trunk of Canada stocks have not been affected to any appreciable extent by the traffic statement, and Mexican Railway issues are also very quiet. Copper and Diamond mining shares are a trifle harder.

The Birmingham Concert Halls (Limited) has been formed, with a share capital of £100,000, divided into 6,000 6 per cent. cumulative preference shares and 14,000 ordinary shares of £5 each, to acquire and carry on under one management the properties known as Day's Crystal Palace Concert Hall, the Society Concert Hall, and the London Museum and Concert Hall Birmingham, together with the licences, contracts, goodwills, &c., of the businesses connected therewith. A first issue is now announced of 4,000 preference and 11,000 ordinary shares; also of £30,000 in debentures of £100 each, bearing 5 per cent. interest. The National Provincial Bank (Limited) will receive subscriptions.

The Pahang-Semiliang (Limited) has been formed to acquire the mining and agricultural rights over the district of Semiliang, being part of a concession granted by the Sultan of Pahang to the Pahang Corporation (Limited). The share capital is £200,000 in £1 shares, of which 150,000 are offered for public subscription at par. The Semiliang mines are said to contain ores of a similar class to those discovered in the mines of the Pahang Corporation and Messrs. Baring, the lodes to be acquired by this present company being a continuation further west of the southern portion of those retained by the Corporation.

Messrs. Baring Brothers and Co. and Messrs. C. I. Hambro and Son notify that the subscription list of the Imperial Russian Government Four per Cent. Gold Loan will be closed to day.

Letters of Allotment for the Six per Cent. First Debenture Bonds of the Buenos Ayres Grand National Tramways Company (Limited) have been posted.

The report of the directors of the Imperial Union Accident Assurance Company (Limited) for the year 1889 states that the total income was £36,614. After adding £560 to claim reserve, bringing it up to £10,000, they recommend a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent., carrying forward £617 12s 8d.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The market opened quiet, with a poor demand. Probable sales, 5,000, or 6,000 bales. Futures are with sellers, at one point advance.

The following are the latest changes compared with yesterday's closings :—

HOME RAILWAYS.—*Improved:* Chatham Preference ¼, the Ordinary ½, South Eastern Deferred ¼, Caledonian and North British Deferred ½. *Lower:* Brighton Deferred and North Western ⅛, Great Eastern, Sheffield Deferred, and South Eastern ¼, and North British Preferred ⅜.

FOREIGN STOCKS.—*Advanced:* Egyptian Unified 1-16. *Declined:* Greek Bonds ¼, Peruvian Five and Six per Cents. ⅜-16, and Egyptian Daira ⅛.

AMERICAN RAILWAYS.—*Risen:* Ohio and Mississippi Ordinary ¼, and Missouri, Kansas and Texas ⅛. *Fallen:* Louisville and Nashville ⅛, Illinois Central, Northern Pacific Preference, and Reading Income Bonds ¼ each, Central Pacific, Milwaukee and St. Paul, and Union Pacific shares ⅜, Lake Shore and Wabash Preference ⅝, Denver Ordinary ½, Erie shares ⅝, the Second Mortgage ⅞, and Norfolk and Western Preference ⅞.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN RAILWAYS.—*Higher:* Grand Trunk Guaranteed and Nitrate shares ¼ each. *Lower:* Canadian Pacific ¼, and Mexican Ordinary ⅛.

MINES AND MISCELLANEOUS.—*Improved:* Primitiva Nitrate ¼, Suez Canal ½, De Beers ⅛, and Rio Tinto 1-16.

TRAFFICS.—Grand Trunk (main line), £1,351 *increase;* (Chicago and Grand Trunk), £2,146 *increase;* (Detroit section) £531 *increase.*

The following are this day's 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares :—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.		
Consols (2½) money	97⅞	⅜
Do. account	97⅞	15/16
Do. (3%)	99⅛	10/16
2¾ per Cent.	99⅝	⅜
Local Loan Stock	102½	⅝
India 4½ per Cent.	103¼	¼
Do. 4 per Cent.	91	⅛
Egyptian Unified	102	⅛
Met. Bk. Wks. 5%	118¾	¼
Dublin & Sligo	102	⅛
Birmingham Corp. Stk.	110	11
Liverpool	112¾	⅛
FOREIGN STOCKS.		
Argent. 6% pm. 1111	85	⅛
Do. (1) 5% Gold	65	⅛
Do. Treasury	91½	9⅛
Austrian Gold	95	6
Do. Silver	71	6
Brazil Scripts, 4%	75½	6
Do. part paid	11	10 dis
Buenos Ayres 6%	101	2
Do. Central	65	2 xd
Chilian 6% 1886	103	2
Costa Rica A	93	2
Do. B	93	2
Egypt. Scrip	103½	⅜
Do. Unified	94½	⅜
Do. Pre-ference	103½	⅛
Do. Daira Sanieh	85	⅛
French 3% Rente	86⅜	7
Do. 4½ per. Rents	101	¼ xd
Greek 5 per Cent.	39¾	39½
Hung. Gold Rents	92⅛	5
Italian	92⅜	5
Mexican 6 per Cent.	95	⅛
Peruvian 5%	17⅜	⅛
Do. 6%	30⅝	⅜
Portuguese	65	⅛
Russian 5% 1871	95	⅛
Spanish 4% Con.	72 13/16	15/16
Turkish 1865	20½	6
Series A	40½	1½
Series B	21½	⅜
Series D	17 15/16	13/16
Ung. 6% 1887	93⅛	6
5 per. Defense	102	⅛
5 per. Priority	94	⅜
Uruguay Unified	44½	⅜
Virginia 6%	44½	9⅛
U.S. 4%	127	⅛
BRITISH RAILWAYS.		
Caledonian	128½	⅛
Great Eastern	83½	⅛
Great Northern	151	6
Ditto A	135	7
Great Western	164½	7
Hull and Barnsley	54½	⅛
London and York	138	5 xd
Brighton Ordinary	153	⅜
Brighton A	153⅝	⅜
Chatham (Ordinary)	63⅛	⅛
Cha. Preference	103	15/16
North Western	163⅛	⅛
South Western	124	6 xd
Manchester & Sheffield	91	3
Do. A	48½	⅜
Met. Consolidated	73	⅜
Met. District	39⅛	1
Midland	163⅛	6
North British Ord.	77½	⅜
Do. Def.	65⅛	⅜
North Eastern	160⅛	7/8 xd
North Stafford	111	15 xd
South Eastern	123	30
Do. Deferred	103⅝	4⅛
Taff Vale Ord.	70	01 xd
FOREIGN RAILWAYS.		
Canada Pacific	73½	7
Can. Pacific Stock	81½	⅜
Chic. Mil. and St. P.	79½	⅜
Denver & R. Grande	18⅜	⅛
Do. Pre	54	½ xd
Illinois Shares	117⅜	13½ xd
Lake Shore	107½	8½
Ohio & Mississippi	22	⅛
Louisv. and Nash.	87	½ xd
Mex. Can. New Ords.	72	⅜
Mex. Nat. & Trusts	9½	⅜
N.W. Can. Shares	108½	9
New York Central	131⅜	⅜
Norf. & W. Pref.	69⅞	7/8
North Pacific Com.	73	⅜
Pennsylvania Sh.	56½	6½
Phila. Read. Sh.	39⅛	⅜
Do. Preference	60	70
Union Pacific	68⅜	⅜
Wabash Pre-ference	32⅜	⅛
Do. Gen. Mort.	61⅛	⅜
Grand Trunk 2nd	13 13/16	13/16
Do. First Pref.	73½	3
Do. Second Pref.	49½	⅜
Do. Third Pref.	20⅞	7/8
Do. Guaranteed	79⅜	⅜
Mexican Ordinary	37⅛	⅜
Do. First Pref.	117⅜	⅜
Do. Sec. Pref.	103⅜	⅜
Nitrate Railways	17⅛	18
BANKS.		
Alliance Bank	75	75
City Bank	115	⅛
Colonial Bank	84	⅛
Imperial Ottoman	11 3/16	7/16
London and Country	92	1 xd
Unions' London	74½	⅜
London and West	70⅛	1⅛
London Joint Stock	38⅜	⅜
Nat. Prov. of Eng.	45½	7⅛
Stand. Bk. S. Africa	65	7

MINES.		
Indian Consolidated	20	2½
Mysore Assn.	5¼	6
Oorgaum	3	3⅛
Cape Copper	3 9/16	11/16
Namaqua	2⅝	⅛
Rio Grande Sherry	6¾	⅜
Rio Tinto	19⅛	⅛
Montana, Clears	1 3/16	5/16
De Beers new shares	13⅛	⅜
Kimberley Regular	21	⅛
TELEGRAPHS AT PAR.		
Anglo-American	90	1 xd
Do. Preference	89	6 xd
Brazilian Submarine	13¾	⅛
Direct Unit. States	10	⅛
Eastern	15⅜	14⅜
Direct Cubans	13⅛	14
National Telephone	95	⅜
Globe Teleg. Trust	9⅝	⅛
TRAMWAYS, ETC.		
London Gen. Om.	190	203
London Street	14⅜	14½ xd
London Tramways	14½	14¾
North Metropolitan	13	16 xd
WATERWORKS.		
Chelsea Waterworks	210	9
East London	211	13
Grand Junction	182	7
Lambeth	171	6 xd
Lambeth	252	6
New River, New	150	5 xd
Sthwrk & Vauxhall	113	70
W. Middlesex	231	3
GAS & ELECTRIC LIGHT.		
Gaslight & Coke A	24½	6 xd
Imp. Continental	115	13
South Metro. A	235	90
Do. B	226	8
Do. C	221	1
London Electric	2⅜	3⅛
Metropolitan	8⅛	9
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Allsopp	7⅞	⅜
Guinness and Co.	337⅛	40
Hotchkiss	7⅞	⅜
Linotype	3⅛	⅛
Spratt's Patent	7⅜	⅜
Liverpool Nitrate	13	15
Nitrate Railways	15	⅜
Nat. Discount Co.	114½	12½
Hudson Bay	23⅛	⅜
Suez Canal	1	99
Rand W. Ind. Dock	17	19
London and S.A.	3	⅜

The following are quotations of securities receiving attention at present, and not given in our list above :—

Bell's Asbestos	1¼	⅛
San Sorge	6	⅜
Tarapaca Water	19¼	⅛
City and Suburban	8⅛	⅛
Imperial Gas	8⅛	⅛
Jubilee	9½	⅜
Salisbury	3⅛	⅛
Ruby	⅝	⅛
Lisbon Docks	6⅞	⅞
Consett Iron	11⅛	⅜
Saltersland Kelp	9¼	⅜
Transvaal Land	⅜	7/16
G. F. & S. Africa	4⅛	⅜
Explorers Co.	15	19
Lancashire Exploration	2⅛	⅛
Southern Land	⅜	7/16
Kastman's Ordinary	10⅜	⅜
Rhaine's Copper Sc.	0⅝	⅜

"Pall Mall Gazette" Office.

Thursday Morning.

"What! poor old Biggar dead?" was the exclamation of many a member of Parliament as he opened his paper. The queer figure and queerer personality, for all that it was such a nuisance at times was not unpopular these last years even among M.P.'s of the other side. There was a twinkle about those spectacles that was irresistible. "Mr. Biggar," a colleague said, "has the true Ulster nature: uncompromising, downright, self-controlled, narrow. "In the depth of his love, in the fierceness of his hate, he is the Père Goriot of Irish politics." He said much. He never retracted anything. Having determined that his way was the only way to do any good, he just followed it. For good taste, magnanimity, popularity, he cared not a jot. He cared no more for his own dignity than for that of the House. He enjoyed being a mark for the bitterest resentment of the English press and the English public. Of late the incorrigible old warrior used to sit sighing for the day of battles past. To don the mantle of respectability (a garment of which, truth to tell, Joseph stood in some little need) he had no kind of wish. The movement for which, in his own rough, vulgar, brave, intolerable way he did so much, has begun to don dress-clothes, and Mr. Biggar has gone under.

***

There are many to speak ill of Mr. Biggar, and handles are not wanting But there are many who will think only that the world is one kind heart the less. How the colleagues and intimates of the man used to feel towards him has been put on record. They were "affectionate almost to fanaticism." "When," says Mr. O'Connor, in the vivid pages of "The Parnell Movement," "there are private and convivial meetings of the Irish party, the effort is always made to limit the toasts to the irreducible minimum, for talking has naturally ceased to be much of an amusement. There is one toast, however, which is never set down and is always proposed: this toast is the 'Health of Mr. Biggar.'

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"Then there occurs a scene which is pleasant to look upon. There arises from all the party one long, spontaneous, universal cheer—a cheer straight from every man's heart; the usually frigid speech of Mr. Parnell grows warm and even tender; everything shows that, whoever stands highest in the respect, Mr. Biggar holds first place in the affections of his comrades. To the outside world there is no man presents a sterner, a more prosaic, and harder front than Mr. Biggar. On such occasions the other side of his character stands revealed. His breast heaves, his face flushes, he dashes his hand with nervous haste to his eyes; but the tears have already risen, and are rushing down his face."

***

How strangely mingles the ludicrous with the pathetic! The *Morning Advertiser*, the publican's organ, discovers this morning that Mr. Biggar had the imprudence to drink "five glasses of water at the lobby bar." Dr. Kenny advised a comforting dose of toddy; but no, Mr. Biggar was almost a teetotaller, and stuck to his glasses of water. After, that, suggests the *Advertiser*, what wonder, &c. &c.

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About the courts the best credited rumour as to Mr. Justice Field's successor is that Mr. R. S. Wright, the Attorney-General's "devil," will be promoted to the Bench. The learned gentleman, who has discharged the duties of junior counsel to the Treasury at the Common Law Bar in a manner which well entitles him to promotion, is an able lawyer and an ardent Liberal. It is customary for junior counsel to the Treasury to ultimately sit upon the bench. Justices A. L. Smith and Stirling were the predecessors of Mr. R. S. Wright and Mr. Ingle Joyce.

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The witness-box in Mr. Justice Field's court was often unused. His lordship was so deaf that witnesses had to stand by the side of his desk and shout into his ear. The complications which arose when a weak-voiced woman appeared before him may be better imagined than described. One peculiarity Mr. Justice Field possessed which, fortunately, none of his learned brethren has acquired. It was his habit, even in the midst of cases, to stroll along the bench, his feet far more active than his ears. These little walks were known in the Temple as "Field's pedestrian exhibitions."

***

I happened to meet Mr. Whistler yesterday afternoon, and found him in the highest of spirits. Mr. Whistler will *not* hold an exhibition of his Dutch work this year, but it will presently be possible for the connoisseur to see his etchings at one or two of the art publishers. He is now hard at work on the printing of what should be an exquisite series. Ten or twelve etchings represent some months' work at Amsterdam, to which city Mr. Whistler remained faithful.

***

I hear from the energetic Mr. Hall that Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone will pay a visit to the circus at Covent Garden on Saturday. After they have done the lion and viewed the other attractions of the ring, surely Mr. Harris will take the grand old couple over the way to see a scene or two of the pantomime.

***

The Portuguese hero-worship of the great Serpa Pinto and his mitrailleuse extends to their dependency of Madeira. "*En voyage* from the Cape," writes one who has just arrived in England, "it is always the thing to land at Madeira. We had some doubts as to how the Englishman would be received in the streets; however, we braved the indignant patriotism of Madeira without receiving any annoyance more serious than that of the inevitable character of whom Shakspeare's Boult is the type. He, indeed, cries his wares in the streets of the Isle of Fruits with a pertinacious boldness which speaks ill for the morality of the Portuguese at home or of the Englishman abroad. But the sign of the times was a large enamelled iron plate, evidently quite new, which stared on us from the wall of one of the principal streets":—

RUA
SERPA PINTO

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A feature of Tuesday night's division, which will probably become historic, was the advent in the House of the new evening dress coat. Mr. Richard Chamberlain came in after dinner wearing the innovation, and shortly afterwards Sir Albert Rollit was descried in the Lobby, dressed in the new style. The garment, which is a compromise between the "reefer" and the "swallow-tail" seems admirably adapted for gentlemen of the build of Mr. Caine, Mr. Chaplin, or Mr. Bradlaugh; it appears to make the fat man thinner and the thin man fatter. In a few years it will probably have chased the sere old swallow-tail into limbo.

***

The Hon. Edward Thesiger, who succeeds Mr. Ralph Disraeli as Clerk at the Table in the House of Lords, has been retained by the successive Lord Chancellors since his father's time as Secretary of Presentations. Being a Churchman by conviction, and one of the best lay helpers Bishop Wilkinson ever had at St. Peter's, Eaton-square, he knew a great deal more than the occupiers of the woolsack about many of the clergy recommended for Lord Chancellors' livings, and he saved his chiefs and the Church alike, probably, from the results of bad appointments. Mr. Thesiger is deservedly popular, very musical, and very methodical; but his health does not enable him to do the quantity of extra-official work he used to undertake.

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A day or two ago we published an interview with Alderman Miss Cons on women's work on the London County Council. Miss Cons now wishes it to be known that the form in which the article was cast was the result of a misunderstanding. Miss Cons has "an invariable rule" to decline "interviews." Her remarks to our representative were made under the impression that they would be reported "impersonally." We can assure Miss Cons that the misunderstanding was not a wilful one; and though the public has gained, we are none the less sorry for having given Miss Cons annoyance. But for all that, a Median and Persian rule—never to say anything in the press in one's own person—is one more honoured in the breach than in the observance.

Bord's Pianos.—29 per cent. discount for cash, or 10s. per month (Second-hand, 10s. 6d. per month on the three years' system. Illustrated Lists free.—Bord's Pianos and Organs, 79, Southampton Row, Bloomsbury, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT AT A PAUPER SCHOOL.

A MASTER CENSURED.

At a meeting of the Lambeth Board of Guardians yesterday, Mr. John Smith presiding, Mr. George Sadler, one of the guardians, stated that upon visiting the parish schools at Norwood he found a boy with a very sore head. The lad complained that he had been struck by one of the masters, and the nurse stated that the doctor had extracted by one of the masters, and the nurse stated that the doctor had extracted something like 2 oz. of blood from the boy's head. He saw the doctor, who said the boy had been very bad indeed, but was now going on favourably. A report was received from the Schools Committee with regard to the case. The Committee stated that they interrogated the child, who said that as a punishment for inattention to his duties in school he was struck on the head several times with a stick by Mr. Ayers, the assistant schoolmaster. The medical officer told the Committee that the child had sustained injuries to the head, which were probably the result of blows from a stick, but which possibly, although not probably, might have been caused by a fall. Mr. Ayers denied having struck the child on the head, but admitted having struck him on the hands with a piece of the wooden frame of a slate. The committee closely questioned all the children who witnessed what occurred. Some of them said that the blows were on the head, others that they were on the hand. The committee felt that there was sufficient doubt to enable them to report that they did not consider it proved that Mr. Ayers struck the child on the head. The regulations forbade any person except the master, the head schoolmaster, matron, or head schoolmistress inflicting corporal punishment on children. A long discussion followed, in the course of which it was stated that Mr. Ayers was considered the most humane of the masters at Norwood. Eventually, Mr. Ayers was called before the board and severely censured by the chairman.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO AIX-LES-BAINS.

The Queen, who returned to Windsor from Osborne yesterday, goes to Aix-les-Bains towards the close of next month. Her Majesty will stay there about a month, and will reside in the Maison Mottet, which belongs to the Hôtel de l'Europe.

LORD SALISBURY AT LYTCHETT HEATH.

The Prime Minister is reported to be improving rapidly in health in Dorsetshire. Lytchett Heath is about three miles from the Hamworthy Junction, on the main line to Weymouth, and a special telegraphic wire is being laid between Lytchett Heath and the railway station so as to obtain direct communication with the Government offices in London.

CUTHBERT BEDE'S WILL.

The will, dated September 14, 1877, with a codicil made April 22, 1885, of the late Rev. Edward Bradley ("Cuthbert Bede"), of the Vicarage, Lenton, Grantham, formerly of Stretton, Rutland, who died in December last, aged sixty-two years, has been proved by the executors, his wife, Mrs. Harriet Amelia Bradley, and his sons, Cuthbert Edward and the Rev. Henry Waldron Bradley. The testator devises his real estate and bequeaths all his personal estate, including his copyrights and manuscripts, to the use of Mrs. Bradley for her life, and subject to her life interest for all his children in equal shares, the value of the personalty being £1,103 3s. 10d.

FORTHCOMING CONSERVATIVE VACANCIES.

There are likely now to be two Conservative vacancies, which will be severely contested. Mr. Lawrence, Q.C., is fully expected at the Bar to have either the judgeship resigned by Sir William Field, or that from which Sir John Huddleston intends retiring at the end of this month, when his fifteen years of service are up; while Admiral Field will (the London correspondent of the *Birmingham Post* says) very shortly resign his seat for the Eastbourne Division of Sussex.

SILVER MINES IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

A rich vein of silver has been discovered in the Rocky Mountains, near the Glacier House. Miners from the United States are said to be going into the Kootenay district in considerable numbers, attracted by recent mineral discoveries of a valuable nature in that part of the province.

REPORTED EXTENSIVE FRAUDS IN CUBA.

The Spanish Government have, it is said, received information of new and extensive frauds committed in Cuba. The telegrams from the Captain-general speak of £22,000 as the sum of which the Government have been defrauded by several officials in the town of Matanzas. The Minister for the Colonies has ordered the arrest of the suspects. The frequency of frauds in the Cuban administration will be made a subject of discussion in the Cortes by the Opposition when Parliament reassembles after the Carnival vacation.

THE HOLBORN GUARDIANS AND FAIR WAGES.

The Holborn board of guardians, at their meeting last night, had a somewhat heated discussion on fair wages. There was a motion to advertise for tenders for certain building work; and Mr. Reason hoped the board would insert a stipulation that any builder getting the work would be expected to pay the standard London wages. (Oh! oh!) Mr. Chapman said it was a serious matter for a board of guardians to interfere between capital and labour. Wages were governed by the law of supply and demand. Mr. Bolton: If you insert this stipulation in your advertisement the contractor will turn round and give the work to a sub-contractor, who will give what wages he pleases. Mr. Brighty contended that the guardians were just the people to set the fair wage example. Mr. Mence said this was Socialism, only to be preached in Hyde Park. Mr. Dixie: Why don't we pay our poor clerks better, then? The motion was put to the vote, and only four voted for it—namely, Miss Baker, Mr. Hoare, L.C.C., Mr. W. Reason, and Mr. S. Brighty; sixteen against.

A VICTORY FOR THE "PLAN."

United Ireland says another has been added to the triumphs of the Plan of Campaign in the case of Mr. Synnott of Enniscorthy, who, after two and a half years' tussle with the "Plan," has seen the error of his way, and consented to arbitration, the result being he was to forfeit all arrears, pay all costs, besides £40 out of pocket, and to grant much greater reductions than were at first demanded.

THREATENED ATTACK ON A LEWIS DEER FOREST.

A telegram from Stornoway states that the islanders of Lewis are in a desperate condition, and have resolved to take repossession of the Park Deer Forest, of which they were dispossessed, and to portion out the land in crofts, which they mean to cultivate without delay. They are organized, and provided with tents and baggage for a long campaign. Serious trouble is anticipated.

MR. PRICE HUGHES AND THE "ATHEIST SHOEMAKER."

Replying to the *Daily Chronicle* of last Monday, which gave prominence to the fact that he has refused to publish the name of "The Atheist Shoemaker," which has subsequently been published in a little volume by Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton, Mr. Hughes says:—We are at a loss to understand what right either Mr. Bradlaugh or the secretary of the National Secular Society has to demand the name of "The Atheist Shoemaker," which is suppressed for the reason given in the preface to the book. The narrative makes no attack whatever, either on Mr. Bradlaugh or on the National Secular Society. The secretary of that society says no professional atheist lecturer in London has died during the last ten years to the way described in "The Atheist Shoemaker." Mr. Price Hughes never said that "The Atheist Shoemaker" was a professional lecturer of the National Secular Society. He simply said that he had frequently spoken in advocacy of atheism in public halls and in the open air, and that he had spoken with great eloquence and effect.

ENGINE DRIVERS WORKING FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.

Those interested in shortening the hours of labour may be interested in the following facts which were elicited yesterday at an inquiry before the Railway Commissioners into a claim for a bonus by the Taff Vale Railway Company against the Barry Railway Company. Two men in the employ of the latter company were called to prove work done by certain engines and the times at which the trains passed given points. Both stated that they went on duty at six o'clock on the morning of February 6th, and remained on duty until the same hour on the morning of February 8—forty-eight hours. Mr. Pope, Q.C., suggested that the men might be pardoned if they did not read the clock accurately towards the end of the task imposed on them; and Mr. Justice Wills, the president of the court, asked one of them if he was not sleepy during the time. "Rather, when I had finished," was the reply.

A WHOLESOME FAMILY BEVERAGE.—Rose's Lime Juice Cordial is entirely free of spirit, and supplies a delicious drink in water, assisting digestion, cooling, and purifying the blood. Recommended by the *Lancet*. Purchasers should order ROSE'S CORDIAL, and obtain the Genuine Article.

MR. STANLEY'S RETURN TO EUROPE.

Mr. Stanley will not leave Cairo till the beginning of April. He will spend a fortnight at Nice, then proceed to Brussels to pay his respects to the King of the Belgians. At Brussels he will be met by his four officers—Parke, Nelson, Stairs, and Jenkson—all of whom have become devoted to the Pasha, the latter to their chief and are ready to follow him wherever he calls upon them in any fresh enterprise. Dr. Parke's colleagues admit that had it not been for the doctor not one member of the expedition would have come out alive. Mr. Stanley's first public appearance in London will be at the Albert Hall, under the auspices of the Royal Geographical Society. While a special medal will be struck for Stanley, the Royal Medal of the Society will be awarded to Emin Pasha

FIRE IN LONDON.—HORSES BURNED TO DEATH.

A disastrous fire broke out at a quarter to one o'clock this morning at 4, Parmiter-street, Cambridge-road, E., in a large structure used as stores, stables, and workshops, and tenanted by J. Barnes, sawdust contractor, and by G. Creed, cabinet-maker. Some valuable horses were stabled on the premises, and before they could be rescued, two were burned to death.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION STUDENTS.

In connection with the summer meeting of University extension students at Cambridge, the Syndicate propose to arrange practical courses in physics, chemistry, and geology, in the several laboratories and museums. Lectures illustrating (1) Greek art from the typical collection of casts in the Museum of Classical Archæology, (2) early engraving from the collection of engravings by Dürer, Rembrandt, and other early masters in the Fitzwilliam Museum, and (3) architecture in England from examples in Cambridge. Preceding the commencement of the special courses of study, it is proposed to hold a conference of committees and lecturers in the second week of July. The Syndicate hope that the meeting will last two or three days, and include, besides the business of the Conference, some inspection of the university and its departments of study.

THE FEDERATION OF MINE OWNERS.

A further meeting in connection with this scheme, which was largely attended and of a representative character, was held at the Westminster Palace Hotel, yesterday, when the draft memorandum and articles of association were read, discussed at great length, and finally approved. A number of representative coal owners from various districts attended the meeting who had not been present at the previous meetings.

MR. SALA'S ACTION AGAINST MR. FURNISS.

Among the civil actions down for this term is one which, if it comes on, will (the London correspondent of the *Liverpool Post* says) afford some entertainment. The plaintiff is Mr. George Augustus Sala, and the defendant Mr. Harry Furniss. The story dates back for more than a year, and begins in the pages of the *Daily Telegraph*. Writing there, Mr. Sala spoke disrespectfully of Mr. Furniss in connection with his criticisms on the works of Academicians. Mr. Furniss retorted by introducing in one of his lectures a passage in which he belittled Mr. Sala as a painter, and told a story, possibly apocryphal, of how his career in art was checked by the discovery that in one of his essays he had painted in a foot with six toes. All this seems trivial, but Mr. Sala has taken it seriously, and has brought his action, claiming substantial damages. A noble-hearted man, well known in the journalistic and political world, whose efforts to throw oil on the troubled waters have often before proved successful, has interposed, and is now endeavouring to have the matter settled out of court.

PROTECTION FROM FIRE AT PAUPER SCHOOLS.

The Holborn Board of Guardians at their meeting last night adopted an elaborate scheme for protecting the inmates of their several establishments at Mitcham in the event of fire occurring. There is to be electric communications and alarms all over the establishment, with a quarterly inspection of batteries by competent people; a large bell fixed in the tower of the main building; a code of fire signals for the use of the officials between the various departments; four new hydrants, with new and uniform hose and nozzles always attached ready for use; communication laid on between the schools and the nearest fire-station at Balham; fireproof staircases all over the establishment; and, lastly, provision made for the engineer to reside on the premises so as to be always within call.

THE CRONIN JURY-BRIBING TRIAL.

The Cronin jury-bribing trial began at Chicago yesterday, and several witnesses told how they were approached. The man passing under the name of J. B. Simonds, who bought the furniture which was taken to the Carlson Cottage, where Cronin was murdered, is in custody at St. Louis, and has been identified by two policemen as Kelly, the man who drove Cronin to his death. But the Chicago chief of police does not understand how it is that Kelly is willing to come to Chicago without a requisition. Mr. Conklin has gone to St. Louis with the officer Collins to make the identification positive.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

The Governor-designate of Bombay has had a long interview with Mr. Bradlaugh. On Friday evening Lord Harris is to be entertained at the Criterion by the members of the Northbrook Indian Club. The Earl of Northbrook presides, and Lord Randolph Churchill proposes the toast of the evening. On Saturday night Lord and Lady Harris will be present at a reception given in their honour by Mr. and Mrs. J. Cowasjee Jehangier, of Bombay, at their residence in Cornwall-gardens. In the course of the evening a congratulatory address will be presented to his lordship by the natives of the Western Presidency now residing in this country. The Kentish dinner to Lord Harris takes place on the 26th inst.—the day before his lordship's departure for Ismailia *en route* to Bombay.

"READERS" IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The office of reader is evidently becoming more and more popular in the Church of England, as there are now over 250 licences in the diocese of London, whilst there are nearly seventy associated readers from most of the English dioceses, and one from the diocese of Brechin. In future all papers of lay helpers are to be controlled by the Suffragan Bishops of Bedford and Marlborough, and countersigned by the Bishop of London. The number of registered lay helpers in the diocese of London is now 6,136.

PARLIAMENTARY VOTERS' QUALIFICATION.

A Bill has been introduced by Mr. A. C. Morton, Captain Verney, Mr. John Leng, and Mr. John Pinkerton, to reduce the qualifying period for parliamentary voters from twelve to thirteen months, without in any way altering the existing law, and to repeal the clauses which make it obligatory that the poor rate should be paid on or before January 5.

THE INDIA NATIONAL CONGRESS ORGAN.

India is the title of a new paper which has just been started in London in the interests of the National Congress movement. In successive issues a portion of the space will be devoted to the consideration of the Afkari question. This department, we understand, will be under the management of Mr. W. S. Caine, M.P. One of the features of *India* is to be special verbatim reports of parliamentary proceedings relating to our Eastern Empire.

THE SALT UNION'S REPORT.

The report of the Salt Union (Limited) for the period commencing with the incorporation of the Union and ending December 31 states that in addition to the properties originally agreed to be acquired, the Union has been able out of its working capital to purchase the important salt works of Bell Brothers (Limited), at Middlesbrough, and of the Runcorn Soap and Alkali Company, and of the Wharton Railway and River Salt Works Company (Limited), in Cheshire (with other minor properties), for which negotiations had been pending prior to the subscription of the capital. Besides the freeholds and leaseholds acquired, a large area of rock salt and brine lands is retained for the Union. As carriers of salt the Union possesses more than 3,000 railway trucks and vans, with the requisite engines and locomotives, upwards of sixty steamers, and about 200 barges, flats, and canal boats, which were acquired with the several salt properties. The gross profits on the sale of salt, exclusive of other profits, amounted to £474,000, which would have been considerably increased had it been possible to make the prices of salt as fixed by the directors apply to the large tonnage contracted for prior to the Union. The directors recommend dividends at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on the preference, and at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum on the ordinary shares for the half-year ended the 31st of December, and that £50,000 be placed to reserve and £1,055 carried forward. With respect to the abnormal contraction of the export business, the directors put it down "largely to the rise in ocean freights, and to the unusually heavy exports in 1888 in anticipation of an increase of prices."

A real luxury for Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper, FRY'S PURE CONCENTRATED COCOA. Also a valuable diet for the invalid and delicate. Thomas Wilson, Esq., L.R.C.P., says:—"I have no hesitation in pronouncing your Concentrated Cocoa the best I ever used. It possesses a rich and delicious chocolate flavour. I believe it to be highly nutritious and easily assimilated, and will have great pleasure in recommending it to my friends and patients." To secure this which, ask for "FRY'S PURE CONCENTRATED COCOA."

LONDON UNIVERSITY MATRICULATION.
HONOURS LIST.

The class list of the University of London matriculation examination for January was published yesterday. The following names appear in the Honours division:—

427	Guest, Edward Percival (1)	Private study.
776	Oliaker, Charlotte Elizabeth (1)..	Private study.
256	Daniels, Sidney Reginald (2)	Wycliffe College, Stonehouse.
1153.	Wood, Sidney (3)	Normn. Sch. and Birkbeck Inst.
893	Bosworth, Rawdon (4)	Private study.
256.	Doggart, J. Macdonald (4).....	Private study.
335.	Farrell, Joseph Jessop (4)	Private study.
445.	Handley, Wm. Sampson (5)	Loughboro' Gr. School & Pr. study.
1016.	Sykes, Henry (6)	Private study.
40.	Baxter, Arthur Sinclair (7).....	Private study.
261.	Davies, Arthur Morley (8)	Normal School of Science.
669	Lynam, Joseph Deeghan (8)	Private study.
1049.	Townsend, Harry (9)	Birkbeck Institution.
685.	McQuillan, James (10)	Private study.
98.	Bowhay, Tom Anderson (10)	Private study.
730.	Moore, Alfred Ernest (10).....	(St. John's College, Battersea, and private study.
1144.	Wilson, William Mann (10)	York Training Coll. and Privt. stdy.
753.	Murray, James Blair (10)	Private study.
560.	Foster, Mary Amelia (10)	Private study.

1 Disqualified by age for the first exhibition.
2 Exhibition of £30 per annum for two years.
3 Exhibition of £20 per annum for two years.
4 Disqualified by age for the third exhibition.
5 Exhibition of £13 per annum for two years.
6 Disqualified by age for first prize.
7 Prize of £10.
8 Disqualified by age for second prize.
9 Prize of £5.
10 Disqualified by age for third prize.

N.B.—The bracket denotes equality of merit.

ALLEGED OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS IN LONDON.
PROSECUTION OF BOOKSELLERS.

James H. Thompson, described as a publisher's traveller, of 16, Henrietta-street (Messrs. Vizetelly's), and George Bridger, bookseller, of 14, Sinclair-road, West Kensington, were charged at Bow-street police-court yesterday before Mr. Vaughan under the common law with misdemeanour in selling obscene prints and books, including a large number of Chinese and Japanese pictures. Mr. J. W. McCarthy, instructed by Mr. Coote, of the National Vigilance Association, appeared to prosecute; Mr. J. Crawshaw defended the accused, and held a watching brief for Mr. Vizetelly.

Mr. McCarthy said that an officer of the association called on February 10 on Bridger, with a prospectus of an English translation of "Frapela," a collection of indecent extracts. Bridger undertook to get the book, and gave quotations for forty copies of "Vizetelly's Defence," also offering the same copies of novels of Maupassant, in respect of which Mr. Vizetelly had been convicted at the Old Bailey. Bridger showed the officer a number of indecent Japanese and Chinese prints, for which he wanted £5. The next day the officer again called on Bridger, and was told "to go to Mr. Vizetelly's shop and ask for Mr. Thompson, saying that you are a friend of mine." The officer subsequently obtained from Thompson offers of a very indecent pamphlet known as "Harlequin Prince," and some of Zola's novels, &c. On February 13 the officer actually bought some of the works mentioned. He then sent a constable to Thompson's premises in Henrietta-street, which was found by the police when they searched the house on the magistrate's search warrant.

After formal evidence of arrest had been given, the accused were remanded.

PUMILINE

For Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hay Fever, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, &c.

Over 1,000 TESTIMONIALS from the MEDICAL PROFESSION alone.

Sir MORELL MACKENZIE writes:—"I consider it a most valuable preparation, admirably suited to cases of *Chronic Bronchitis* and *Catarrh*."

One of the Physicians to H.R.H. the PRINCE OF WALES writes:—"Nothing gave my client so much relief as STEKNO PUMILINE."

PUMILINE JUJUBES.

Very agreeable and marvellously-rapid remedy for all throat troubles. In boxes, 1s. 1½d.; and 2s. 9d. each.

A valuable "Home Use of Pumiline" sent free on application, containing valuable information as to the treatment of all throat and chest diseases, and a few recipes for *Gout, Lumbago, Sciatica, Obstinate Sore Throats, and Irritating Coughs*, by the use of PUMILINE, PUMILINE JUJUBES, and

Pumiline Extract, Pumiline Liniment, Pumiline Ointment, Pumiline Soap.

CAUTION.—Insist on having "PUMILINE."

Of all Chemists, or (with 3d. to cover postage) from the Proprietors,

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COCOA

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"HOP BITTERS."

THE GREAT APPETIZER AND ANTIDOTE FOR SLEEPLESSNESS.

THEY GIVE NEW LIFE and VIGOUR to the aged and infirm. To all whose employments necessitate labour within the bounds or vicinity of marine, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic, and Mild INVIGORATING—BEWARE OF DANGEROUS IMITATIONS.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Messrs. LATTIMER, CRICK, and CO. beg to state that they have OPENED PREMISES at 87, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN, for the SALE of the new GOODYEAR WELTED BOOTS and SHOES.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP!

IMPORTANT SALE OF

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At 33 to 50 per cent. Discount.

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220, REGENT ST., W., & 35, ST. PAUL'S CH. YD., LONDON.

Manufactory—QUEEN'S WORKS, SHEFFIELD.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE POST FREE.

The LIST of APPLICATIONS will OPEN on THURSDAY, the 20 h inst., and will CLOSE on or before MONDAY, the 24th inst.

THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK of ENGLAND (Limited), Birmingham, its Head Office, 112, Bishopsgate-street, London, E.C., and all Branches, are authorised to RECEIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS for the undermentioned STOCK and DEBENTURES.

THE BIRMINGHAM CONCERT HALLS (Limited).

Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1880, whereby the liability of the shareholders is limited to the amount of their Shares.

SHARE CAPITAL, £100,000, divided into 10,000 Six per Cent. Cumulative Preference Shares of £5 each, 10,000 Ordinary Shares of £5 each, and Unissued Capital, 10,000 Shares.

First Mortgage Debentures of £100 each, £70,000.

FIRST ISSUE.

500 DEBENTURES of £100 each £50,000
4,000 PREFERENCE SHARES 20,000
11,000 ORDINARY SHARES 55,000

The Shares are payable as follows:—£1 on Application and £4 on Allotment. The first Mortgage Debentures will be issued at par, and are repayable 5 per cent. on application and 95 per cent. on allotment. They will be a first charge by way of floating security upon the whole of the property and undertaking of the Company, and are payable on the 28th day of March, 1895, or are redeemable at £105 at the option of the Company, on three months' notice. The Preference Shares will rank in priority to the Ordinary Shares in the Company for Capital and Cumulative Dividend of 6 per cent. per annum. The Dividends on the Cumulative Preference Shares and the interest on the Debentures will be payable half-yearly, on the 28th day of March and the 28th day of September in each year. The dividends on the Ordinary Shares will be payable yearly, but the Articles of Association provide for the payment of interim dividends.

TRUSTEE FOR THE DEBENTURE HOLDERS.
CHARLES W. Rood, Esq., M.P.,
Barrholme-colose, London, E.C.

DIRECTORS.

JOHN HOLLINGSHEAD, Esq. (Director of the Canterbury and Paragon Music Halls, Limited, &c., &c.), Kenilworth, Surrey.
W. W. Watson, Esq. (Chairman of G. E. Walton and Co., Limited), 46, Pope's, Limited), Birmingham.
James Neale, Esq. (late Director of Midland Hotel Company, Limited), Cobhamstead, Bournemouth.
Charles Donnel Barnard, Esq. (Gaiety Music Hall), Berners-buildings, London, W.
BANKERS.—The National Provincial Bank of England (Limited), Birmingham, its Head Office, Bishopsgate-street, London, E.C., and all Branches.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Rowlands and Co., 71, Colmore-row, Birmingham.
AUDITORS—Messrs. Winnall, Abbott, and Lancaster, Chartered Accountants, Birmingham.
SECRETARY (pro tem.)—Mr. J. D. Kerr.
REGISTERED OFFICE.—77, Colmore-row, Birmingham.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This Company has been formed to acquire the valuable properties known as Day's Crystal Palace Concert Hall, Broad-street, Birmingham, the Gaiety Concert Hall, Colesbill-street, Birmingham, the Paragon Music Hall, Museum, and Concert Hall, Digbeth, Birmingham, together with the leases, goodwills, and goodwills of the highly successful business connected therewith. The Crystal Palace Concert Hall occupies a commanding position in the centre of Broad-street and Smallbrook-street, Birmingham, and is the principal business will of the London and North Western and Midland railways. The total area of the land is 1,724 square yards, and the Concert Hall will seat 2,000 persons. The Vaults, Offices, and other buildings, together with the retail shops, Nos. 76, 78, and 80, Broad-street, and Nos. 4, 6, 7, 8, and 9, Hurst-street. Of this land there is a freehold and 69½ yards are held on lease for a term of 70 years at a total yearly groundrent of £400, but again it is sub-let for the whole of the remaining term, and the shops, amounting to £288 per annum. The Concert Hall, which was opened on the 16th September, 1862, is one of the finest in the kingdom, has seating accommodation for 1,100 people, besides promenades and standing room, which gives room for almost an equal number. During the evening of the 26th of December last the total number of visitors to the Hall was 2,289, and the receipts for admission amount to £115 17s.

The music and refreshment of Concert Hall has for the last six years been in the hands of Mr. James Day, whose agreement has been for the purchase by which his services will be retained as Manager for the Company.

The Gaiety Concert Hall is situate at the corner of Colesbill-street and Gem-street. The total area of the property is 1,800 square yards, and is held freehold, and includes the Concert Hall, liquor vaults, stables, and dwelling-houses, Nos. 31 and 32, Colesbill-street, and the spacious Brewery and Stores fronting to Gem-street.

The Concert Hall has two large bars, is arranged with every convenience, and will seat 1,600 people. It was opened in December, 1885, by Mr. Charles Barnard, and under his management most satisfactory results have been obtained. This lease has been acquired by the Company.

The London Museum, or Canterbury Concert Hall, is situate at the corner of Digbeth and Bull-street, Birmingham, and consists of a good concert hall with liquor vaults, smoke room, &c. It is held on lease for 21 years, from 29th of September, 1882, at a yearly rent of £750, but is sub-let to other tenants, with a large ground rent for admission. The directors anticipate that a good alteration will always be maintained at this hall by a judicious arrangement of the minor artists from the other halls, and at such reduced prices as will show a much increased return for the short time the lease has to run.

The leases of the Gaiety Concert Hall have been audited by Mr. H. J. Gadsby, chartered accountant, Birmingham, and he certifies that the net profits for the year ending 29th September, 1889 (before deducting rent, depreciation or interest on capital), amounted to £4,966 0s. 7d.

The Directors have not been able to obtain a reliable account of the profits from Day's Concert Hall, as some of the books have not been posted in usual daily kept, nor during the last few years has a correct annual balance been taken.

They have, however, ascertained the following figures for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1889:—

Cash taken at doors	£6,264	7 9
Cash taken at bars	9,062	12 2
	£15,377	1 11
The takings at the Gaiety for twelve months ending September 29, 1889, were as follows:—		
Cash taken at doors	£9,707	14 7
Bar and sundries	4,713	3 4
	£14,031	0 11
Total takings for twelve months as the two halls	30,008	2 10
From these figures it will be seen that the takings in Day's Hall were nearly £6,000 per annum in excess of those at the Gaiety; and it may, therefore, be fairly assumed that the profits at Day's have exceeded the profits as certified at the Gaiety.		
A powerful combination of the three halls must, it is evident, be productive of advantage. They have been competitors that exists to secure the best talent for engagements, and it will also be easier for the Company will be in a position to make more favourable terms with the artists than is possible now. Messrs. Barnard and Gregory, the principal men in the business, have gone care fully into the question of saving to be effected in the minor salaries by reason of the amalgamation and prevention of competition, and they estimate that at least 30 per cent. can be reckoned upon, and as the sum of £7,000 is, 6d, was paid by the two halls as artists' salaries during the twelve months, this considerable increase of profit may be anticipated from the source.		
The Directors, by purchasing for cash larger quantities of wines, spirits, &c., to supply the three halls, estimate that further profits from this source will be materially increased.		
Taking the profits from the halls at the sum of.....	£3,000	0 0
And adding thereto the savings on the artists' salaries, the total estimated by Messrs. Barnard and Gregory	2,100	0 0
Would show a profit of	£10,100	0 0
Without reckoning any increase from the contemplated improvements.		

To enable the Directors to pay interest on Debentures and on Preference Shares and 6 per cent. on the Ordinary Shares will only require £9,250.

The Directors need only refer to the following statement to prove what remunerative incomes are earned by investments of the kind:—

Name.	Price per Present share.	value.	Dividend.
Empire Palace (Limited)	10s. paid.	£2 5s.	On account of 9 months to 31st Dec., 1889, 2 2s per.
Alhambra (Limited)	£10 ..	£20 ..	Dec. 1888, to June, 1889, 25½ per.
London Pavilion (Ltd.)..	£5 ..	£5 10s. ..	January to December, 1889, 50 per.

Mr. John Hollingshead, a gentleman well known by the profession, and of great theatrical experience, has consented to act as chairman of the Board.

The three concert halls are old established, largely patronized, and well conducted concerns, and have long been recognised as places of high-class entertainment, by their amalgamation a practical monopoly will be established. Besides being situated in the centre of the City of Birmingham, they are upon main thoroughfares leading to the suburbs, which makes them practically inexhaustible mines of money.

The property which the Company acquires consists of valuable freehold and leasehold properties, the valuable business connections, which, of course, will be carried on with the same spirit, and the whole of the stage effects, fittings, plant, and effects in and about the Concert Halls, and the goodwill of the Company's business in the same has been fixed at £100,000. It has been arranged that the properties are to be taken over as and from the 25th day of March, 1890, in full working order, and free from mortgage and incumbrance, and the purchase money will not arise by reason of the conversion to a Limited Company.

Messrs. Edwards, Son, and Bigwood, the well-known surveyors and valuers of this city, have, on behalf of the Directors, thoroughly investigated the property as purchased, and they certify the value of the same at not less than £150,000, exclusive of the stock-in-trade.

Contracts have been entered into: For the Sale and Purchase of the above-mentioned Premises; and Messrs. Barnard and Gregory have entered into a contract for their services as Managers.

The vendor, who is the promoter, will pay all expenses attending the formation of the Company and the incorporation and registration of the Company.

Applications for Shares and Debentures must be made on the forms accompanying prospectus, and must be sent to the Bankers, accompanied by a deposit. In any case where no allotment is made the deposit will be returned to the applicant in full, and if the number of shares allotted is less than applied for the surplus will be credited to the payment due on allotment.

The Directors will endeavour as far as possible to make an allotment to each applicant.

Copies of the memorandum and articles of association, the contracts specified above, Mr. H. J. Gadsby's report, and the valuation of Messrs. Edwards, Son, and Bigwood's report upon the properties may be inspected at the offices of the Solicitors to the Company.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application for Shares and Debentures can be obtained from the Company's Bankers, Solicitors, and at the Registered Offices of the Company.

Birmingham, February, 1890.

THE LIST will OPEN THIS DAY (Thursday) the 20th February, at 10 o'clock, A.M., and will CLOSE on or before FRIDAY, the 21st February, at o'clock P.M.

THE PAHANG-SEMILIANG (LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862.

CAPITAL £200,000, in 200,000 Shares of £1 each, of which £150,000 are offered to the public at par. Payable—2s. 6d. on Application, 12s. 6d. on Allotment, and the balance by such calls as required, with not less than two months' notice.

The Hon. Arthur G. Brand, Chairman of the Pahang Mining (Colombo).
William Paterson, Esq. (Messrs. Paterson and Simons), 38, Lime-street, E.C.
T. H. Hyde Parker, Director of the Cape Copper Company (Limited).
C. J. Harrison, Esq., Director of General Exploration Company (Limited).
E. P. Philpots, Esq., M.D., Bourne Hall, Bournemouth.
William Fraser, Esq. (Messrs. W. and J. Fraser, Sons, and Co.), 6, Austin-friars, E.C.
Colonel H. A. Nicholson, Director of the Pahang Corporation (Limited).
Wm. John Bell, Board after Allotment.

BANKERS.

The National Bank of Scotland (Limited), 37, Nicholas-lane, London, E.C.; Head Office, Edinburgh; and Branches throughout Scotland.
The Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, Hatton-court, Threadneedle-street, E.C.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Johnson, Dyke, and Co., 21, Austin-friars, E.C.
BROKER.—James Capel, Esq., 2, Copthall-buildings, E.C., and Stock Exchange.
CONSULTING ENGINEERS—Messrs. Williams, C.E., F.G.S., Queen House, St. Andrew's-hill.
AGENTS IN SINGAPORE.—Messrs. Paterson, Simons, and Co.
SECRETARY (pro tem.)—J. Atkinson, Esq.
OFFICES (pro tem.)—Broad-street-avenue, E.C.

This Company has been formed to acquire the valuable mining properties of the Pahang district of Semiliang, being part of the Concession granted by His Highness the Sultan to the Pahang Corporation (Limited), and recognised by the British Government.

The Pahang-Semiliang (Limited), acquires as to this district all the rights obtained by the original Concession, comprising 1,000 square miles of land, accommodating 100 miners. The district of Semiliang is situated between the Semiliang and Pong Rivers, about 100 miles from the mouth, and entirely distinct from the Kenau, a large tributary of the Pahang River. The Concession will comprise about 10,000 acres, and adjoins the Raub Australian Gold Mines. The Pahang Corporation are now developing their valuable mineral deposits. Semiliang includes many rich lodes, and shows in the most masterly manner Fraser's and Muskelynes's, in the opening up of the Transvaal and Rand. The Pahang Corporation have already made considerable progress. Reports upon this property, recently made by Capt. Joseph Prichard, R.E., have been fully confirmed by the information previously obtained by the Corporation from a number of prospectors, who had been specially sent to inspect the Kuantan mineral deposits, and who wrote as follows:—

10th July, 1887.

"Proceeded to Buk't Semiliang, where we found a large number of Malays and Chinese engaged in a smelting house, &c. The men were working the stamps with their feet, there being no water-wheel or any other power. Some of the men were breaking the harder stones with an ordinary carpenter's hammer. After crushing, the stuff was sifted in several small hand sieves of different sizes, previous to washing, and particularly struck here is the very rude and expensive manner of treatment, the ore having to be hundled at least 10 times before reaching the smelting furnace, but the same they had was of an exceedingly good and rich quality, which explains the fact of its being profitably worked with such expensive treatment.

Captain Hosking, in his report, addressed to Dr. Philpots, has written as follows, referring to Gunung Hill, says:—

"MASSIVE LODE.—This we found to be a large masterly one. The lode not being cut through at the point viewed, it is impossible to give its full width. Stones were broken from the lode, or part of the lode, six feet wide, and the whole of the stone was of such a percentage of tin was shown by the process of Vanning (or Washing) to be extremely rich, and opened up will give a great supply of payable Tin Stuff. At the junction of Sungei Semiliang (with the Sungei Pong) the lode is very large, looking fine with no name. This we named Philpot's Lode, and I have no doubt we shall find it to prove as valuable as any of the lodes on this property.

"PARKE'S LODE.—Which we found it to be from 10 to 12 feet, a splendid looking lode; we had some stones broken and washed, showing rich stuff.

"Stuff can be broken from these lodes to keep 100 hands at work constantly night and day."

Mr. Swinney, in his report on the Kuantan Mines, dated 15th June, 1889, says:—

"I have watched the process of examining the many lodes opened and known to exist in the Kuantan Hill. I found the character of those which we call cassiterite—viz., Muskelynes, Fraser's, Langbeit's, Pollock's, Teagues, and one which we named Hyde's, to be of extremely rich quality and immense value of the stanniferous deposits of this hill.

"In every instance where samples were taken from these lodes and tested in the Vanning Shovel, a good yield was shown, in some instances giving more than 50 per cent. of black Tin to the ton.

"Some lode stuff I saw which had been cast aside by the Chinese as too hard for stamping, and considered it not 30 per cent. Altogether, as the result of actual inspection and observation, and information given, I do not think the ore only here mentioned is of the richest, but will be found very overrated. The lodes could not be situated better for open working and turning out any quantity of ore required."

Mr. William Fraser, one of the Directors, who has travelled in Pahang on frequent visits, knows these mines, and fully confirms the statements of the foregoing reports.

The smelting mines contain ores of a similar class to those discovered in the mines of the Pahang Corporation and the Pahang-Kalang, the lodes to be acquired by the present Company being a continuation further west of the southern portion of those retained by the Corporation.

Assays of representative samples of the tin Stone from the Kalang mines have been recently made by Captain R. H. Williams, C.E., F.G.S., of Redruth, Cornwall, which show a very high percentage of tin, ranging from thirty to sixty per cent. of oxide of tin.

Captain Williams in his report further states:—"This high-grade tin can be easily separated by stamping and washing without calcining, the quartz, chlorite and oxide of iron readily washing out after being stamped.

"To compare and set clearly before you the extremely rich ore I am reporting on, I may say that the average of the richest mines in Cornwall does not exceed 8 lb. of oxide of tin to a ton of lode stuff, and is generally mixed up with arsenic, copp r, and sulphur, although frequently free of by calcining and washing, can only be dressed up to a grade of 70 lb. to the ton, which is very uncommon, whereas the ore sent me from your mines of the Gunung Hill is of the most impurity, well when smelted, be either fine or first fine tin metal.

Labour is cheap, and the working would chiefly be by the Chinese at 1. 6d. the accessories in the way of timber and water exist in the fullest measure in the property. No will you have difficulty of transport be encountered, owing to the rights secured over the tramways of the Pahang Corporation. The Directors have no hesitation in the belief that no delays hitherto experienced by the other Companies will in the present case be met with, owing to the developments that have been already made by the Pahang Corporation, and the favourable course and position of the lodes.

It is intended to send out machinery of the most modern and approved type, capable of crushing 120 tons of ore per diem, the proximity of the tramroads of the Pahang Corporation will enable its rapid delivery on arrival, and in the meantime the driving on the lodes will be continued.

Judging from the experience acquired by the Pahang Corporation, there is no reason to believe that the cost of bringing tin to market would be about £30 per ton.

Taking the output of sixty head of stamps to be 120 tons of ore per day, and estimating the tenement value of the ore at 50 per cent. metallic tin, the daily result would be 12 tons, of which the present price in the London market is £60 per ton, giving a profit, including an estimate of the net profit, when the mines and machinery are in full working order (if the price is maintained), equal to £500 daily, while even half this amount would be an annual profit approaching 50 per cent. on the capital of the Company.

Straits Tin has hitherto commanded a leading position in the London market, and the increase of tin plate manufacture, owing to the expansion of the trade in preserved fruits and provisions of all kinds, points to a steadily growing consumption of this metal.

The following contracts have been entered into:—An Agreement dated the 15th day of February, 1890, and made between the Pahang Corporation (Limited), of the one part, and Donald Cameron, of the other part; and an Agreement dated the 20th day of February, 1890, and made between Donald Cameron, of the one part, and J. D. Barry, Esq., of the other part, for the carrying on of the business, including arrangements with employees and others which will be taken over by the Company. Also an Agreement with Mr. Barry to have notice of all such arrangements and contracts, and to enter into further negotiations therewith, under Section 38 of the Companies Act, 1867, or otherwise.

It is intended to apply to the London Stock Exchange for a settlement and quotation.

Applications for Shares must be made on the form accompanying the prospectus, and forwarded to the Bankers of the Company.

If the number of Shares allotted be less than the number applied for, the amount overpaid on application will be credited against allotment money.

If no allotment be made the amount received on application will be returned in full.

Copies of the above-mentioned reports of Captain Hosking and Mr. Swinney, and of the two contracts above specified, and of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company, can be inspected at the offices of the Company.

Prospectuses and forms of application can be obtained of the Secretary, at the office of the Company, or of the Bankers, Broker, and Solicitors.

19th February, 1890.

THE TRANSVAAL MORTGAGE, LAND, AND BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED). CAPITAL, £500,000.

W. J. THOMPSON, Esq., 33, Mincing-lane (Chairman).

H. PATTER, Esq., Chairman of Oceana Transvaal Land Company (Limited).

C. GUNTHUS NOTTEL, Esq., Cornhill.

T. MORGAN HARVEY, Esq., Director of City Bank (Limited), and Bank of Africa (Limited).

F. HENWOOD, Esq., of the firm of Henwood, Son, and Co.

CHARLES D. ROSE, Esq., of Messrs. Morton, Rose, and Co.

EDWARD WEBB, Esq., Chairman New Belgium (Transvaal) Land and Development Company, Ltd.

The Company receives money on deposit fixed for two years and upwards bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

The Balance Sheet can be obtained by written or personal application to the Head Office, 33, Cornhill, London, E.C.

GEORGE ALFRED ROBINSON, Chief Manager

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY Established 1803. 1, Old Broad-street, E.C.; 22, Pall-mall, S.W. Subscribed Capital, £2,000,000 paid up, £500,000; total invested funds, over £1,600,000. E. COZENS SMITH, Secretary.

PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE,

19, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.,

AND

57, CHARING CROSS, S.W.

LONDON LIFE ASSOCIATION, Established 1836.
ASSURANCE FUND, £2,000,000.
MUTUAL ASSURANCE at LEAST COST.
81, KING WILLIAM-STREET, E.C.

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IN
PROTECTION FROM FIRE.

THE "MONARCH" FIRE BRIGADE

The cheapest and most efficient means of protection from fire yet introduced.

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SINCLAIR, DAWES, AND CO.,
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Established 1853.

THE LIBERATOR BUILDING SOCIETY,
BEDFORD-ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.
RESERVE FUND..... £8,000
FIVE PER CENT. PAID ON SHARES (£50 each), and on deposits of £500 and upwards made for fourteen days.
DEPOSITS of £5 and upwards at ONE MONTH'S NOTICE, FOUR PER CENT.
Particulars apply to the Secretary.
F. H. ROGERS.

HOUSES, Furnished and Unfurnished, to let on all descriptions of business premises; to let or sold in London and country; valuable estates and reversions bought on hand. Particulars here, of H. C. HALLIDAY, Land and Estate Agent, 66 and 66, Chancery lane, W.C. and Hendon

£1,050 FREEHOLD PROPERTY in London can be increased to £1,400. Price £15,000 only. Principals or their solicitors address Messrs. WOOLLETT and Co., 10, Throgmorton-avenue, London, E.C.

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FORTNIGHTLY MAIL SERVICE.
The following Steamships leave LONDON as under, PLYMOUTH one day later, NAPLES one clear later, for ALBANY, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY with her Majesty's Mails, calling at COLOMBO, and taking passengers for all Ports in AUSTRALASIA:—

	Tons	H.P.	
*CUZCO	5,265	4,000	Feb. 23
ORIENT	5,365	5,000	March 11
AUSTRALIA	6,901	7,000	March 25
OROYA	6,087	7,000	April 11
THEBAIS	3,938	4,000	April 25
LIGURIA	5,248	4,000	May 9

*CALLING AT ALGIERS.

Fares from £17 17s. to £70.

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AUSTRALIA from SOUTHAMPTON, THE FAST MAIL STEAMERS of the NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD for ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY, calling at COLOMBO:—
Express Steamship KAISER WILHELM II., 6,961 Tons, 8,000 horse-power ..... March 8
HOHENSTAUFEN, 7,000 tons, 7,000 horse-power ..... March 22
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DAMASCUS ..... Douglas.. 3,709 .. June —
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TIN LIKE SILVER.

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BRASSWARE LIKE MIRRORS.

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Will do a day's work in an hour.

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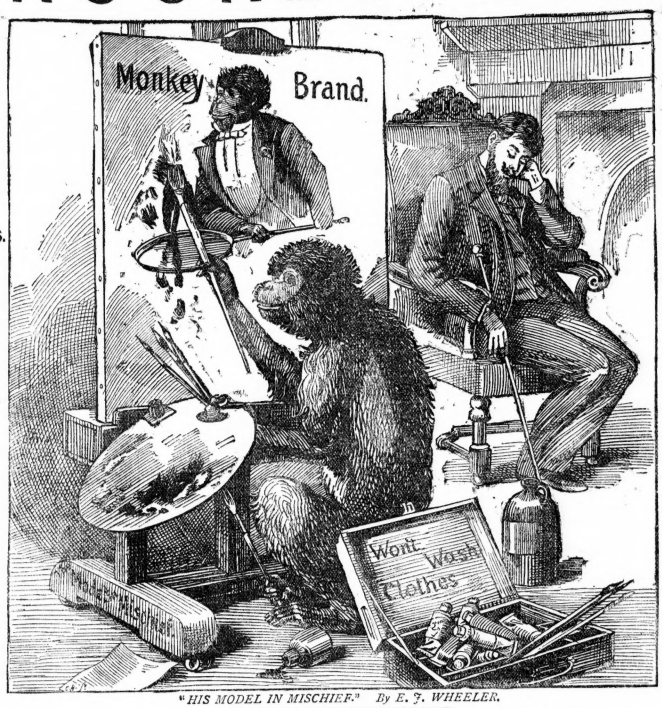
A Large Bar.



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WINDOWS LIKE CRYSTAL.

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Cleans, Scours, Brightens, Polishes Everything.

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Will Prevent Jewel Robberies.
ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS POST FREE.
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SORENESS and DRYNESS, TICKLING and IRRITATION, inducing cough and affecting the voice. For these symptoms use EPPS'S GLYCERINE JUJUBES. In contact with the glands at the moment they are excited by the act of sucking, the glycerine in these agreeable confections becomes actively healing. Sold in Tins, 1s. 1½d., labelled "JAMES EPPS and CO., Homœopathic Chemists, London."

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Intending Investors who have already written for Shares or Debentures are informed that no applications can be recognized unless made upon the official forms accompanying the Prospectus, which will be obtainable in due course from the Bankers, Brokers, and Secretary of the Company.

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Specimens of the work of the various Firms may be seen at 21, Ludgate Hill, E.C.

ST. JOHN WINNE, Secretary (pro tem.), 12 and 14, Catherine-street, Strand, London, W.C.

Printed and Published by THOMAS HUNT, at the Office, 2, Northumberland-street, Strand, in the Parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1890.